CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE FICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL: X. NO: 32 BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1922. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date 1922	Steamer.	Tons.
4th Feb.	EGYPT*	7,941
11th ,,	DELTA	8,097
18th ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th ,,	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA X	10,941
11th ,,	KARMALA	8,983
18th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th ,,	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA X	10,118
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th ,,	MANTUA X	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,890
13th ,,	ASSAYE	7,346
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA X	15,825

"MALWA" "NARKUNDA" "MANTUA" "NALDERA" } Through steamers from Australia

"EGYPT" Through steamer from China

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer	Tons.
1922.		
2 Feb.	MADURA	8,600
9 Feb.	DOMALA	8,200
23 Feb.	HATIPARA *	8,182
9 Mar.	MANDALA	8,246
23 Mar.	NEVASA	9,078
6 April	MANORA	7,888
,,	MASHOBRA	8,283
4 May	MANELA	803
18 ,,		

* DOES not carry passengers.

SAILING FOR CHINA

17th Feb.	SICILIA	Calls at Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shangha

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date 1922	Steamer	
24th Feb.	Mantua	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbo-bourne and Sydney.
24th March	Naldera	
5th May	Malwa	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Remarks
3 Feb.	LINGA	Karachi direct.
6 Feb.	LHASA	Karachi Coasting.
7 Feb.	VARSOVA	Busreh direct.
8 Feb.	TAROBA	E. & S. Africa.
9 Feu.	BA'DRA	K. & P. Gulf

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINON MACKENZIE and CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 189.
Telephone No. 1880.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	5th Feb.	12th Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	1st Mar.	13th Mar.
Indus Maru	T. Nishimura	15th Mar.	27th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA:,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer Captain Tons, Arrival Departure
Tamba Maru I, Aeshima 5845 25th Jan 9th Feb
Bengal Maru N. Yokota 6368 8th Feb, 18th Feb
*Hokodate Maru C. Hideshima 10th Feb 11th Feb
Wakasa Maru B. Tsuda 8137 19th Feb 3rd March
Yokoshima
Maru J. Shibutami 6963 2nd Mar 17th Mar
TsurugaMaru Y Masuzumi 6933 13th Mar 26Mar

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.
For freight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parisi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 7,58,73,525
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ... ,, 2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders ... ,, 5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman;
Board at Directors.
WE PROVIDE A
COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE
WHICH INCLUDES
BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF SOOND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates. Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SODANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	.....F.	60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid up Capital	.....F.	55,000,000	,, £4,600,000
Reserve Fund	.....F.	47,750,000	,, £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Ampenan.	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng.	Probolinggo.
Cheribon.	Semarang.
Gorontalo.	Soerabaia.
Macassar.	Tegal.
Medan.	Tjilatjap.
Menado.	Weltevreden.
Palembang.	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Coy., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Sorab Building, No. 7, Mursban Road, Fort. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid of Capital	...	$ 20,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	...	£ 4,500,000
Silver Reserve Fund	...	$ 21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		$ 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Stree, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
43, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lurapu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoch	Rangoon	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
H. E. HYND,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 52,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frangtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customer sand interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per sent. per anaum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less han Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 142.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,81,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2 ...	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
82-83, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accused amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
E. B. OLIPHANT,
Sr. Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.
Who deals with claims.
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
RBITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT INSURANCES.
A. V. KEITH. GEO. BROWN.
Manager Accident Dept., General Manager.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. .. Rs 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all info mation may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

SPECIAL BENEFIT ALLOWED.
BY THE
BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., LAHORE.
OF
AUTOMATIC REVIVAL OF POLICIES.
For particulars and other information apply to—
B. N. SATHE, Secretary, B. I. Co., Ltd., Poona City.
K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., Head Office, Lahore.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management Attractive plans. Low rates. Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.
For particulars apply to
HEAD OFFICE.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY
SIR D. J TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,, ...	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP ,, ...	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET, FORT.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Creber, Branch Manager.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Gallard U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Darese & Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Lahrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.
R. J. DUFF.
General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St. Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hyderabad (Deccan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW.
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH.
Resident Manager
Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENST

INSURANCE.

According to the Government of India Instrance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulras apply to:—
The Secretary, 209, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. or The Chief of Agents. D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee. Calcutta
Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and 991, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
12, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAAT-SCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL	F. 80,000,000	£6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ...	F. 59,139,249	£4,928,270

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soerabaia
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi (Delhi)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden
Palembang	

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Bass and Tenor Slide Trombone players. Apply to the BAND PRESIDENT, Auxiliary Force, Ajmer.
A C12096

WANTED—A SMART TYPIST. One acquainted with filing letters and having a good hand writing preferred. Salary Rs. 60 per month. Apply Box No. 7718, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2777

WANTED—COURT CLERKS having experience in (the line. Apply to Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW and Co., Solicitors.
A R2792

FOR NIGHT DUTY, WANTED Gujrati and English knowing Hindu CLERKS for making Race Accounts. See in person to-day positively. BALARAM ANANDRAM, Ganesh Manal, Kalbadevi Road.
A R2790

WANTED—A LADY, SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the McIvor Zenana Hospital at Sibi. Pay Rs. 100. Applications should be addressed to the CIVIL SURGEON, SIBI (BALUCHISTAN).
A C12094

WANTED—An Experienced Office Manager for Imp. Exp. and Sundry Indent business. Must be a good correspondent. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms and salary to Box No. 7722, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2791

WANTED—SENIOR DRAUGHTSMAN, capable of working out details and preparing working drawings of machine layouts for Factory work. Only experienced men need apply. Wages according to qualification. Apply by letter to RUBBER FACTORY, Matop Hills, Matunga.
A R2787

WANTED for immediate employment an ASSISTANT ENGINEER with practical experience of Reinforced Concrete Arch Bridge Construction. Pay according to qualifications. Apply in person or send copies of testimonials giving previous experience to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Delhi (New Capital), Railway Works Scheme, P. O. Raisina, Delhi.
A C12047

WANTED.—A competent, experienced Sub-Judge, retired from British service as Sub-Judge, Savantvadi, on pay Rs. 200-10-250. Knowledge of Marathi essential. Apply immediately stating caste, age, place of residence and experience. G. L. MacGregor, Political Agent, Savantvadi, Belgaum, 26th January, 1922.
A 12003

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—SPACIOUS OFFICE PREMISES in Medows St., Fort. Apply Box No. 7719, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2778

TO BE LET—OFFICE ROOMS in No. 74, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle. Immediate possession. Apply L. CHHOTALAL & CO., on the same building.
C R2783

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922, in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,401 sq. ft. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi, Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
C R2551

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE.—OVERLAND No. 4, complete with all accessories in very good working condition, sparingly used, owner purchased a new bigger car. Apply Box No. 7671, Advt. Dept., ('Bombay Chronicle."
J A R2650

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE at Marine Lines, near Sea, an up-to-date newly built Building, consisting of two Floors and Ground Flour, as Motor Garage, to hold twelve Motor Cars, fetching a monthly rent of Rs. 1,000. For particulars apply to Messrs. JOSHI & SAMSON, Architects, Hornby Road.
G R2713

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Yearly FREE STUDENTS to learn Higher Accountancy by post. Standing 14 years. Apply prespectus. C. C. EDUCATION, Gunnar (Poona).
R2443

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—"HAND" BRAND and INDIAN CEMENT always in stock. A. N. DHONDY; Grant Road, Balaram Street, Almred Building.
T R2742

THE Lucknow Paper Mills managed by Indian Directorate make Whites, Cream Laids, Badamis, Superior Badamis, Browns, Blottings, Coloureds from indigenous raw materials. Quality, durability incomparable. Rate and terms on application to SECRETARY.
T C12081

AGAR (Agarŭ)—Aquilaria Agallocha Roxb. from which many sweet scented perfumeries and medicines are made of all kinds ready FOR SALE at moderate price. Apply for particulars to DEY SARKAR Co., North Lakhimpur, ASSAM.
R2662

LOST AND FOUND.

ONE CERTIFICATE for five Shares Nos. 10785/89 of the Standard Jute Mills Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala in the Company's Books have been LOST or MISLAID. The public are hereby warned against dealing with the same. The holder or finder of the said Shares is requested to communicate with the undersigned PREMJI NAGARDAS, 84, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
D S R2450

PROFESSION

LEPROSY LEUCODERMA.

FOR above and all skin-diseases consult PANDIT KRIPARAM personally or by letter in English, Hindi or Urdu at Koerji Maoji Dharamsala Panchwati, Nasik (G. I. P. R.) Sample medicine for Leucoderma, sent per V. P. P. charging As. 6 by application to the Pandit at 6, Nandibasar Lane, Salkia P. O. (Howrah).
18868

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE.

1. TENT (Forest pattern, square ends, Kanat—5 ft., Size 12 ft. by 12 ft., double fly to back end room, with extras:—Double fly to front Verandah. Chick Kanat for same. Durries for both ends, cost ... Rs. 650
2. SERVANTS' PALS two—10 ft. by 8 ft. each at Rs. 75 each ... Rs. 150
3. NECESSARY TENT 5 ft. by 5 ft. ... ... Rs. 75

Near offers considered.

Dr. C. STRICKLAND,
Officer I/c Plague Operations,
BELGAUM.

Belgaum, 4th February, 1922.
C12088

NOTICE.

REWARD RS. 1 500.

THE Undersigned offers the above Reward to any person giving information within six months from this day leading to the recovery of the Jewellery and Ornaments that were stolen on the night of 2nd and 3rd January, 1922, from his place at Transport Lines, Poona. In case the whole jewellery and ornaments as per list given to the police are not found but only a portion recovered, then a reward will be given at the rate of 5 per cent. on the value of that recovered.

DARA COWASJEE,
Transport Lines, Poona.

7th February, 1922. R2788

NOTICE.

Notice No. 387 of 1922.
Kurla, 2nd February, 1922.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Rules for the levy of conveyance tax and toll—sanctioned by the Commissioner, B. S. D. as per his No. M. V. M. 10 of 29th November, 1921, will be put into force with effect from 1st April, 1922.

The Rules have been kept in the Municipal Office for inspection by public during office hours.

The conveyance tax will be levied quarterly in advance on the 1st April, 1st July, 1st October and 1st December.

All persons liable to pay the Conveyance Tax under the Rules are hereby requested to have their Conveyance registered in the Municipal Office and to pay up the necessary Tax in respect thereof on 1st 4pril, 1922.

ABDULLA JUMA,
Chairman M. C.,
Kurla Municipality.
C12098

THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY & METAL WORKS, LTD.

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO SHARE-HOLDERS, who have not paid the 1st Call Money, that if they will fail to pay the said 1st Call of Rs. 3 per share with interest at 9 per cent. per annum on or before the 28th February, 1922, at the Co.'s Registered Office at Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay, during office hours or at the Share Transfer Department at 105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, during 3 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. thus shares will be liable to be forfeited by the Board and such other legal steps will be taken against them holding liable to pay any sum or sums unpaid in respect of the said shares notwithstanding forfeiture.

By Order of the Board,
BILIMORIA GILDER & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Ferguson Road,
Lower Parel,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1922.
C12095

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 125 deg. and 150 deg. KEROSINE OIL, for which contract is to be made for the year 1922-23. Specification and conditions can be had on application to the Store-Keeper. The tenders should reach the undersigned on the 20th of February, 1922, before 4 p.m.

(Sd.) K. V. AMIN,
Ag: Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Stores Department,
Dated, 2nd February, 1922.
TA C12082

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of HYCOL POWDER 25 Cwt. of Pearson and Co., or more or less in quantity required during the year 1922-23, for which a contract is to be made. Conditions and other particulars can be had from the Store-Keeper on application. The tenders should reach the undersigned on the 15th of February, 1922, before 4 p.m.

(Sd.) K. V. AMIN,
Ag: Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Stores Department,
Dated, 2nd February, 1922.
TA C12083

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 5,000 gallons of PETROL, or more or less required during the year 1922-23, for which contract is to be made. Conditions and other particulars can be had from the Storekeeper on application. The tenders should reach the Undersigned on the 25th of February, 1922, before 4 p.m.

(Sd.) K. V. AMIN,
Ag: Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Stores Department,
Dated, February, 1922.
TA C12086

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 3,000 gallons of PESTERINE or more or less in quantity required for the year 1922-23, for which a contract is to be made. Conditions and other particulars can be had from the Store-keeper on application. The tenders should reach the undersigned on the 15th of February, 1922, before 4 p.m.

(Sd.) K. V. AMIN,
Ag: Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Stores Department,
Dated, February, 1922.
TA C12087

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 600 lbs. of POTASS PERMANGTNATE, or more or less required during the year 1922-23, for which contract is to be made. Conditions and other particulors can be had from the Store-Keeper on application. The tenders should reach the undersigned on the 15th of February,, 1922, before 4 p.m.

(Sd.) K. V. AMIN,
Ag: Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Stores Department,
Dated, 2nd February, 1922.
TA C12085

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT invites Tenders on K-2 Form for both, either, or portion of (a) of the two works:—

(a) CONSTRUCTING 33 REINFORCED CONCRETE CHAWLS AT DE LISLE ROAD.
(b) CONSTRUCTING 10 REINFORCED CONCRETE CHAWLS AT NAIGAUM (PLOT 'A').

2. Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Chawls", will be received in the office of the Director of Development on the 21st of February, 1922, up to 1 o'clock .m. (S. T.).

3. Tender Forms will be issued at the office of the undersigned during working hours on payment of Rs. 5 each, but no forms will be issued on the day on which the Tenders are to be received.

4. Earnest money in cash or Government Securities to the extent of Rs. 500 per chawl for the number of Chawls tendered for, should be paid into the Audit Office and the receipt for same shown to Executive Engineer, Bombay Housing District No. I, before the date of submitting tenders: this will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers and retained as Security Deposit in the case of successful tenderers till the termination of their contracts.

5. The Director of Development reserves the right to accept the whole or portion of a tender and to reject any tender, assigning no reason for the rejection.

6. The work involved in the contract mainly comprises the supply of labour, scaffolding, shuttering and centering since Government will supply all important materials used in the work such as:—Shingle, Sand, Cement, Steel Reinforcements, etc.

7. Plans, Specifications, Conditions of Contract and Schedule of rates at which materials will be supplied can be had on application to the undersigned any working day during office hours.

Executive Engineer,
Bombay Housing District No. I.
Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay.
T A C 12093

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Victoria Water Works, Janjira, pipes and fittings, etc., as per description given below of the approximate value of from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000. Sealed tenders quoting rates are invited to be sent to be sent to the undersigned on or before the 18th instant.

DESCRIPTION. Number.

(1) Cast Iron pipes four inch diamater by nine feet long with plain spigot and socket ends 2418
(2) Four inch sluice valve with tail piece or 14
Four inch sleice valve without tail piece but with socket.
(3) Four inch diamater bends of different curvatures 18
(4) Four inch diamater cast iron Tees spigot and socket ends ... 12
(5) Four inch diamater cast iron collers 12
(6) Air valves with balls four inch diatetor capable of bearing a pressure of 300 lbs. per sq. inch 5
(7) Eight inches diameter cast iron Hose pipe having flanges with holes for bolts 1
(8 Cast Iron taper pipe nine feet long eight inches diameter at one end and four inches diameter at the other fitted with flanges and capable of being fixed to a Hose pipe with bolts. ..... 75 cwts.
(9) Pig lead of best British manufacture or any other manufacture equal to that quality ..... 5 maunds.
(10) Hemp do do

All the pipes fittings etc., should be of British manufacture or of Indian manufacture provided the same are in no way inferior to those of British make and should be capable of bearing a pressure of 300 lbs. per sq. inch.

On inspecting the pipes, fittings, etc., offered for sale one of the tenders would be accepted.

Before taking delivery all the pipes and fittings would be inspected, only such being rejected as are found to be broken or inferior in quality to the sample supplied.

Delivery of all the pipes fittings etc., should be made before the 30th of April 1922 at the Murud Bundar.

On receipt of all the above materials, half the amount of the bill will be paid this year in May and the remaining half will be paid the next year ie., in May 1923.

Y. B. BORKAR.
Dewan of Janjira.
Murud Janjira, 3rd February, 1922.
C12092

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of HYCOL FLUID 460 gallons of Pearson and Co., or more or less in quantity required during the year 1922-23, for which a contract is to be made. Conditions and other particulars can be had from the Store-Keeper on application. The tenders should reach the undersigned, on the 15th of February, 1922, before 4 p.m.

(Sd.) K. V. AMIN,
Ag: Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Stores Department,
Dated, 2nd February, 1922.
TA C12084

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LTD. ...Plaintiffs
vs.
1. THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.
2. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL and
3. SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI ... Defendants

Bombay, December, 1921.

APOLOGY.

To
THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

Gentlemen,

YOU have filed an action against us claiming damages for libel in respect of a paragraph headed "Poor Europeans" appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 12th of August, 1921, which purported to give an account as to how you had treated a band of performance who were engaged in London for the Taj Mahal Hotel and Green's Restaurant belonging to your company and came out to India at your expense. The paragraph sought to discredit your company by making it appear that you had treated your employees harshly and in a mean spirit and at the end it was stated that the case of the musicians was not the only one who knew of in which Europeans had received "scurvy treatment" from your company. We find that the several statements in the said paragraph are wholly misleading and untrue. We hereby unreservedly withdraw every statement and innuendo in that paragraph and admit that there never was any foundation for any of the allegations which were made. We regret we over made them and we tender our sincere apologies therefor. We have agreed to pay your solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co. all the costs, charges and expenses that may have been incurred in the action which you have commenced against us.

We are, gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
For the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.,
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS,
Director.
S. A. BRELVI
for Marmaduke Pickthall,
S. A. BRELVI.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held on 3rd February, 922, at the instance of Messrs. F. E. Dinshaw, Mathradas Gokuldas and Nanabhai Cursetji Broacha under the power of sale reserved to them under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 10th January, 1921, executed in their favour by Govindji Kuberdas and on account of the said mortgagor our clients the Madhowji Dhamsey Manufacturing Co., Ltd., were the highest bidder for and declared the purchasers of the hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims against or upon the said premises either by way of inheritance, will, gift, lease, lien, mortgage, trust, charge or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Building No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded from making the same, and the sale will be completed without reference to such claims ,which shall then be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All, that piece or parcel of land situate at Breach Candy Road, near Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (12,475) twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-five square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 324 and 325, New Nos. 13843 and 13844 and bearing Old Survey Nos. 103 and 107 and New Survey Nos. 1/7020, 1/1720 and 2/7020 with the messuages tenements dwelling houses, chawls, ranges buildings and shops standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward Nos. 3738 (3) 3739, 3740(1) 3740(2), 3741(1) 3741(2) and 3813(1) and Street Nos. 119, 121, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5A and 7 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road, on or towards the East by land belonging to Sheth Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, on or towards the North partly by the Jivraj Baloo Mill and partly by the property of Dadabhoy Nowrojee Todiwalla and on or towards the South partly by the Bungalow of Jetha Ludha and partly by the property of Jagmohandas Vandrawandas and which several hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

Dated this 6th February, 1922.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C12090

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES

(Sections 64 and 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF CAPTAIN J. H. RILEY-IRVING, I.A., J.P.)

Subordinate Judge, First-Class, Nasirabad (Rajputana.)

Civil Suit No. 29 of 1921.

RAM PRASAD and ONKAR LAL, sons of Bhika Mal Agarwala, Nasirabad. ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

GHISA LAL, son of Hanwant Ram Khatri of Sarwar, now residing at Sholapore. ..... Defendant.

To
GHISA LAL, s/o. Hanwant Ram Khatri of Sarwar, now residing at Sholapore at the House of Punamchand Chuni Lal Khatri, Mangal Patta.

WHEREAS the plaintiffs have instituted a suit against you for Rs. 827/80. you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions on the 28th day of February, 1922. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the above named plaintiff; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 3rd day of February, 1922.

J. H. RILEY IRVING, Captain,
Subordinate Judge First Class,
Seal. Nasirabad (Rajputana.)
C12099

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
5, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.
AUCTION SALE OF DECENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, SLIDING DINING TABLE SIDEBOARD, CHESTERFIELD'S VERY RICH PLATEDWARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th February, 1922, at 56, Wodehouse Road, Colaba opposite Station at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture, comprising of sliding dining table, sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiters, tea tables, handsome silver show gramophone and gramophone stand, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved table, tea tables, low arm chairs, ladies' fancy writing tables, hatstands, card tables, blackwood Indian carved furniture, carpets, bedroom furniture, mirror almirahs, teakwood, clothe and gown presses, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, and revolving chairs, roll top tables glassware, crockery, cutlery, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property in use of J. B. Garibold, Esq., of Bombay Port Trust.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF 80 BAGS TOBACCO.

Messrs. SORAJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of Messrs. H. M. Shirazi and Co. of 123, Mody Street, Fort, Bombay and on account and at the risk of Syed Abbas Asgar.

Mark M. M. S. S.—80 Bags each about 3 to 3½ Monds Tobacco quality Isphan.

Goods are now lying in "A" Bonded Warehouse P. and V. Docks.

Samples can be seen at the auctioneers sale rooms.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lot and delivery will be taken by the buyers at their expense from the above ware house.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th Feb., 1922.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 90 BALES ARVI (BERAR) COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY, Tuesday the 7th instant, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by public auction at the first shade of the G. I. P. Ry near the Tram stable, at Colaba and on account of the Insurance office concerned.

79 Bales Arvi (Berar) cotton damaged by fire and water.

11 bales (loose) Arvi (Berar) cotton damaged by fire and water.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th Feb., 1922.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
90, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 2522.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 CASES WOOLLEN MELTON AND 3 BALES BLACK WOOLLEN SERGE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser R. J. Narangee, of Chowk, Mulji Jetha Market.

11 cases woollen Melton (English make) each 12 to 14 pieces 54" x 45/50 yards.

3 bales black woollen serge. (English) 17 pieces in all, 54" x 40/50 yards.

The said goods are lying in the Port Trust warehouses and will be sold on delivery orders.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within three days.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

186 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SHADOW STRIPED VENETIANS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of The Royal Union Co. Bombay.

4 cases containing 81 pieces shadow stiped Venetion.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LADIES HOSE, NOTE PAPERS, ENVELOPES, BOOTS, SANDALS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 11th February, sell by public auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

3 cases mercerised ladies Hose of High quality American make.

On account and risk of the Bombay stationery equipment company of Esplanade Road.

4 cases High Class note papers, envelopes and Bezique markers all of well-known maker of Charles Goodall and Sons.

On account and risk of Mr. Fidahoosain Abdul Rasul.

1 case Boy's and Girl's Boots.

On account and risk of Electric Stores.

1 case Boys sandals.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at the Junction of Parel Road.

On TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Mr. Mahomedally Mamooji, and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Nowroji Rustomji Wadia, the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the junction of Parel Road, and Cross Road, No. 4, on the Boards First Nagpada Estate in the city and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of one thousand two hundred and fifteen decimal thirty-two square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less) and which is bounded on the North-east by the said Cross Road, No. 4, on the East by the said Parel Road, on the South and South-West by Plot No. 19, of the said Estate and a service passage and on the North-West by Plot No. 53 of the said Estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 20 of the said Estate and is delineated on the Plan, drawn hereon being thereon surrounded by a red boundary line, and which said piece of land forms a portion of the lands belonging to the Board and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3698, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3467-72, Street Nos. 804-822 and 1-3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 7th Feb. 1922.

AN
ENDOWMENT POLICY.
with the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Offers an absolutely safe investment and a sure means of securing sufficient provision for old age or for one's family in the event of early death.
For particulars, please apply to the MANAGER, 67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

THE
Persian Hair Dye.
India's Very Best
(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."
TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
To be had from.—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.
Price, Rs. 2.
SOLE AGENTS.—
HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,
Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

AMUSEMENTS

Messrs. K. D. and B others present To night and This Week a superb Vitagraph Photo-drama

"The Sea Rider"

(5 Reels—6000 feet)
Featuring
Harry T. Morey
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE "STAR"

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
A Marvel of Science
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
The Greatest Scientific Serial Episodes 5 & 6
together with
A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
of Music, Comic Sketch and Dances etc.
by Prof. BRAYER & Madam LABEMOE
and a two-reel Comedy The handy man featuring BILLY WEST.
Special arrangements for Ladies and Families in Reserved Class, Box, Balcony Sofa seats.
4 shows daily commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
MUSIC AND DANCES' VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT IN THREE SHOWS ONLY 7, 8-45 & 10-30,
POPULAR PRICES.

The "Star" Cinema

BOMBAY'S NEWEST PRINCELY PICTURE PALACE.
Tram Terminus Grant Road.

Location Girgaum

Late Stephens Stables Premises

Opp. Mangaldas Mill.

Shellar's Royal Circus.

GRAND
OPENING NIGHT
WEDNESDAY 8th FEB. 1922.
AT 9-30 P. M.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and this week a Glorious Indian Production.

Rajarshi Ambarish

Produced by the Hindustan Cinema Film Company.

An Indian Comedy in the Programme

To-night: 5; 7; 9 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road)

THE

Alexandra Cinema.

Bellasis Road, a few paces from Byculla Club.
Universal's
Sensational and Mightest Production,
LUCILE LOVE
A Serial full of adventures an excitement featuring
Favourite Screen Stars of World-wide Fame
FRANCIS FORD and
GRACE CUNARD.
LUCILE LOVE
Exciting action, genuine thrills and suspense that is nerve racking. The serial that has an unique record.
LUCILE LOVE
Fourth Instalment Episodes 10, 11, 12,
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30,
Popular Prices.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and 2nd WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
COME!
FLY ON THE WINGS OF ADVENTURE!
Speed on the Airship that circles the Globe in a few hours. Come with JUNE! Help save her, as she hangs by her fingers from this spending' plane. It's the thriller of thrillers!
Sensational Beyond Description!
See it!
"THE SKY RANGER"
Featuring
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.
Episode 3 In Hostile Hands.
" 4 Desert Law.
" 5 Mid-Air.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
TIME:—Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at: 5 p.m.
Sunday at: & 3-30, 5-15 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
Always a Good Show.

AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior Cinema.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m
"A ROYAL ACROBAT"
Featuring
BUFFALO
Italy's Strong Man.
6 Reels of Sensation and Romance.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 9-30
Next Thursday at 6 p.m.
SPECIAL HALF PRICE MATINEE
A NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents (Direct from London)
"THE OPTIMYSTICS"
in a
MUSICAL, REVUSICAL AND MYSTICAL MELANGE
Direct from Maskeline's Theatre of Mystery London.
OKITO
OKITO
OKITO
OKITO
IN GORGEOUS AND SPECTACULAR CHINESE ILLUSIONS.
Presenting one of the most artistic and delightful set of Oriental Mystery ever seen in India.

THE OPTIMYSTIC THRILL!
THE OPTIMYSTIC THRILL!!
By arrangement with the Inventor, P. T. SEIBIT of London,
ATTILLA
WILL COMMIT A MURDER EVERY NIGHT BY
presenting for the First Time in the East
THE AMAZING SENSATION NOW THRILLING CONTINENTS!
"SAWING THROUGH A WOMAN"
This Extraordinary Deed is performed every night before a Committee and has baffled audiences in every part of the world where shown.
A Lady is thoroughly nailed down in a case just large enough to hold her. This is sawn through the centre and yet no Gruesome deed is committed. How is it done?
SEETO-NIGHT
THE WORLD'S LATEST AND GREATEST THRILL!
"SAWING THROUGH A WOMAN."
Members of the audience may bring their own saw's and conduct operations on the stage.
Plans at ROSE & Co.,

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Fourth of our "BIG FIVE" Productions
One of the Strongest and Most Virile Stories of the North-West ever screened.
JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD'S
"ISOBEL"
or
THE TRAIL'S END
An Edwin Carewe Production featuring
JANE NOVAK & HOUSE PETERS.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15; & 10 p.m.
The Wild Animal Serial Supreme.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
STARRING THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
ELMO LINCOLN
and
LOUISE LORAINE
This Week Episodes Nos. 6, 7 and 8.
No. 6 "THE IVORY TOMB"
No. 7 "THE JUNGLE TRAP"
No. 8 "THE TORNADO"

THE

Majestic Cinema

GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
The Kohinoor Super Production,
Bhakta Amberish
The pauranic film portraying the history of medevia India in which the elements of romance, love, intrigu of court are blended in a harmonious manner.
BHAKTA AMBERISH
A pauranic marvel depicting the devotional path of religion which leads to realisation of true bliss
BHAKTA AMBERISH
Lovely Scenes. Dainty Dances,
Marvellous Photography.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.
Complimentary passes not available in 10-30 Show.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb 3rd.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		10
" " Imports		—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—		
Mid. Americans Spot. Quieter		9 71
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels		16 25
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	March	16 82
	May	16 56
	July	16 13
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March	15 73
	July	15 40

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 8th

Rentes 3 p'c.	56 1/2
Bar Silver spot	35 1/8
" 2 months hence	34 g/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady buying quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2
" 7 dy amarket loans	3 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c since 3rd Nov. 1921.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 4th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 7/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 3/4
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4
Rentes 5%	..

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	153 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Feb.-Mar. Buyers	19 3/8
Tone Very firm,	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
Feb.-Mar. Buyers	32 10 1/2
Months May-Augt. Buyers Done.	32 10 1/2

New York, Feb 4th

Deman Bills	432 12

EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 4th

On London in Paris	51 50
In Germa y	871 00
In Italy	92 70

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES; MIDDLR QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 83
Christiania	26 58
Amsterdam	11 62
Switzerland	22 05

London, Feb 2nd

Belgiam	53 88
Athens	96 75

New York, Feb. 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
" Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" " to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York March	16 92
" " May	16 64
" " July	16 20
" " Oct.	15 73
Spot Cotton at New York	17 20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	15 75
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	15 87
Futures at New Orleans July	15 55
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	65 5/8

Bale

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	69,000
" Exports to Great Britain	45,000
" " to France and Continent	49,000
" " to Japan	31,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1139,000
" " at Interior Ports	1468,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTIC.

London, Feb. 3rd.

Total Actual Export	4,060
" Forwarded	49,060
" Imports	38,000
" Stock	1,075,000
Actual Weekly Sales	31,000
Water Trust	1/8
Printers Cloth	33

BULLION

London, Fev. 3rd.

Weekly Shipments	£ 713,209

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Feb. 6.

The Marwari Bazar and the markets at Colaba are closed to-day on account of the of the sad death of the Broker Mr. Rustomji Edulji Mehta.

RECEIPTS.

The ollowing are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 4th Feb 1922

Cotton	15,471 Bes
Wheat	8 Qrs,
Linseed	68 "
Rapeseed	306 "
Gingellseed	810 "
Popyseed	92 "
Groundnuts	10,541 "
Castorseed	923 "
Rice	3,195 "
Myrabollams	2,614 "
Cottonseed	22,134 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	350 "
Jowar	30
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Rajra	2,015 "
Coal	7,483 Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Feb. 6.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27-13-0.
Bars Gold forward 27-12-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 2710-0.
Bars Siler ready 92-10-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 92-0-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 90-0-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. G. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/8.
B. C. Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32.
On London Bank's selling T T 103 11/16.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 23/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 3/4.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 25/32.
Tone of Exchange Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 334.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 354.
On Paris Bank's beying D D 344.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 167.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 162
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D 197.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D 265.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 177¼.
On New York Bank's selling D D 359.
London Gold ready sh. 95-8.
London Silver ready d. 34-12.
London Silver forward d. 34-8.
Tone of Silver Uncertain India bought, America sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.32.
Frnch Exchange Frcs. 51.50.
Swiss Exchange 22.00.
Belgium Exchange 53.90.
Italian Exchange 92.60.
German Exchange 870.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56/8.
5 per cent War Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 99/14.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 68.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust 1939 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal 1974 68.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 68.

SHARES.

The Market opened weak, but closed rather steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1295x.d., Bank of India 126, Central 37, Tata Bank 18 and Eastern 63.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Tdvance 2700, Alliance 320, Apollo 82/8x.d., By. Cotton 1180, By. Dyeing 1680, Bradbury 1050, Century 900, Cent. India 4400, Colaba Land 2570, Coorla 275, Crescent 560, Cerrimbhoy 1535, David 1465, Edw, Sassoon 610. Fazulbhoy 1430, Finlay 1845, Gokak 220, Ind. Bleaching 222/8, Ind. Malwa 600, Jamshed 520, Kastoorchand 1150, Kohinoor 3105. Meyer Sassoon 380, New Great 825, New City 710, Pabani 915, Pearls 1100, Phoenix 1000, Premier 197/8, Planet 295, Shapurji 342/8x.d., Simplex 772/8, Standard 2400n. Swan 1360, Swadeshi 4660, Tata Mill 1325n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 620, B. Burma 510, B. Burma N I. 142/8pr., Bt. Burma Pet 10, B. Tramway 106/4, B. Steam 247/8, Bundi cement 40, Ind. Cement 300, Katni Ord. 242/8x.d., Katni Defd 1220x.d., New India 17, Tata Iron N. Ord 61/4, x. Tata Iron N. Defd 180, Tata Oil 57/8 and Scindia Steam 7/4.

COLOUR MARKET.

Feb. 3.

The Colour Market has to report weak tone all round. Many Dyeing Houses are trying to import direct and the retail demand appears to have been less than the normal. In absence of robust demand the rates are inclined to decrease. The stockists are eager to unload their stock. The merchants are passing abnormally weak times. No good business passes even at the reduced rates. Petty merchants have no scope in these times. Big stockists also sell their stuffs with their influence. Congo Red is regularly going down; good stuff is available at Rs. 2-8 per lb. Magenta Crystals Z. change hands at Rs. 12-13 per lb. (big Crystals), Magenta (Crystals Bolt) is quoted at Rs. 10 per lb. Benzo Purpurine and Delta Purpurine were steady and no business to report. Crysophenine had some business at Rs. 6-7 per lb. Sulphur Black rules very easy and it is quoted at Rs. 1-8 per lb. Fairly large quantities changed hands at the reduced rates.

Congo Red (Niz), Rs. 2-12 per lb.
Congo Red (Bolt), Rs. 2-4 per lb.
Congo Red 12B, Rs. 2-8 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine, Rs. 4-8 per lb.
Delta Purpurine, Rs. 5-8 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Z, Rs. 12-13 per lb.
Magenta Crystals B, Rs. 10 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 7 per lb.
Malachite Green, Rs. 8-9 per lb.
Madrasi Fast Red, Rs. 10 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals, Rs. 3 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals, Rs. 1-4 per lb.
Sulphur Black G B X, Rs. 1-8 per lb.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Feb. 3.

There has been, we learn, some movement among the importers of heavy and fine chemicals for textile industry, to start "Chemicals Trade Association" for affording facilities to buyers and sellers of this line. We are glad to have heard of this. He would, therefore, at once hasten to suggest the promoters of this associations to invite the rules and regulations which govern the constitutions of the British and American Chemicals Associations. There have been, we are aware, considerable difficulties among the chemicals dealers in bringing about a lucid and easy way of transacting business; but, we are now sanguine some of the evils will be soon remedied by the Association that is to be formed soon. We expect to write more fully after we learn further progress made by the promoters.

The market has been quiet without material changes. Epsom Salt, Farina, Sodium Sulphide and Zinc Chloride are among the few chemicals that have seen a stagnant market. Bichromate of Potash, Bichromate of Soda and Litharge on the other hand have witnessed an ever-increasing demand coupled with a rise in values. Caustic Soda, Aniline Salt, Antimony Salt and Magnesium Chloride are dull without animating features. The quotations are as under:—

Sodium Sulphide, Rs. 24; Zinc Chloride, Rs. 21; Bichromate Soda, Rs. 65; Bichromate Potash, Rs. 75; Brown Sugar Lead, Rs. 40; Bleaching Powder, Rs. 19; Aniline Salt, Re. 0-12-3; Antimony Salt, Rs. 1-1.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Feb. 3.

As the shipping facilities have now considerably increased—the consignments shipped from England are very regular and neither tension nor scarcity is experienced by the mills in buying stores. The quotations from England as well as Japan are continuously on the downward move, so the merchants have always to vouchsafe their interests by storing the godowns with their bare requirements. Healds being very important commodity have good sale—yet the rates from Manchester have been nearly 39d. per 800 C.I.F. Bombay. The bazar rate is varying from Rs. 2-15 to Rs. 3-2. A keen enquiry has been witnessed for special counts required for turning out Khadi—which is witnessing very animated demand from all quarters. Reeds also of 36 to 45 counts have the same tendency, and the price has slightly advanced to Re. 0-5-3. Owing to the revival of handloom and cottage industry, we have seen wooden Reeds of country make being in good demand. We wish some enterprising capitalists undertake to open factories for manufacturing Reeds from wood, which would, if produced to meet with the ever-growing demand, save a considerable amount in India.

The other commodities are almost without fluctuations. Roller cloth Roller skins, sizing flannels, Pickers and Picking bands have had very little demand. Fillets have almost been dull without important doing. The quotations are as under:—

Healds 44 and 48s, Rs. 3-3; Healds, Rs. 3; Reeds, Re. 0-5-3; Roller Cloth K, Rs. 11; Roller Skins, Rs. 95; Picking Bands, Rs. 2-8; Pickers No. 4, Rs. 90-11; Elastic Healds, Rs. 27.

HOME MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets showed a declining tendency owing to absence of buying power, and Manchester and local traders persistent selling. We think market may decline at present, but we have a favourable opinion of the market in the long run. We would advise our friends to buy october position in New York or Liverpool.

The following table will show the position from week commencing 26th January to 1st February, 1922.

Liverpool spot 10.35—9.77—58.
New York spot 17.40—16.45—95.
Liverpool March 9091—9.49—42.
Liverpool May 9.90—9.44—46.
New York March 17.05—16.85—20.
New York May 16.70—16.59—11.

LOCAL FARWORD MARKETS.

Fully good m.g. Broach April-May opened in the Bazar on 26th January at Rs. 417 advanced to Rs. 429½ on the same day and then declined till Rs. 406 on 31st January, closing on the 1st instant at Rs. 415¼ at Colaba.

Fine m.g. Oomra March opened at Rs. 359 advanced till Rs. 372 on 28th January again declinging to Rs. 344 on 31st ultimo. It closed at Rs. 351½ on 1st instant at Colaba. While Fine m.g. Oomra may opened at Rs. 372 and went up till Rs. 386 on 28th January. The prices then eased down to Rs. 354 on 31st January closing at Rs. 362 at Colaba on 1st instant.

We think our market may go down at present but in the long run we have a favourable opinion of the market

LOCAL READY MARKETS.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady during the week. Japan shippers were buying some nice high-class Bebar and Central Provinces qualities while local millwallas purchased sparingly. About 25,000 bales are reported to have changed hands during the week.

INDUSTRIAL BANK FOR U. P.

COMMITTEE'S OPINION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

The Committee appointed by U. P. Government to consider the question of establishing an industrial bank in the United Provinces are of opinion that no details were before them to warrant the inauguration of an industrial bank and after full consideration of various methods of meeting the needs of small industrialists, it was decided that in the initial stage Government would have to shoulder the question of finance. It was thought the best thing that could be done was to set up a board of Industrial Loan Commissioners who could consider and decide upon such application. The Committee felt the above proposal was the best suited to meet the immediate needs of the situation and experience gained would eventually show whether an industrial bank was required.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.

The Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank was held, on Saturday, at 42, Tamarind Lane, Fort, when the following Directors' report was unanimously adopted:—

"The transactions for the year resulted in a net profit of Rs. 33,127-5-3 which together with Rs. 411-13-6 brought forward from the last year's account makes a total of Rs. 33,539-2-9.

Your Directors recommend the following appropriation thereof:—

To set aside to reserve fund, Rs. 10,000-0-0; to distribute a dividend at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per share free of income-tax, Rs. 21,432-8-0; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 2,106-10-9; Total Rs. 33,539-2-9.

The Directors have under contemplation the opening of a Branch Office of the Bank at Girgaum and accordingly premises have been hired and the business of the Branch will commence on the 7th of February, 1922. The Directors have followed consistently a policy of investing in or against gold and Government Papers only; and the advances made during the previous years against other Securities or without Security are being gradually called in, as will appear from the Balance Sheet.

The Directors take pleasure to report that the Bank is growing very popular as a Savings Bank, as a result of the aoovementioned Conservative policy of advances and no less than 1,000 new accounts were opened since the Bank came into the new premises.

After Mr. V. M. Khutalkar—a director and the auditors had been re-appointed, the meeting came to a close.

SARDAR AJITSINGH TO APPEAR SOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The well-known Sardar Ajit Singh, founder of Bharat Mata Sabha, who worked with Lala Lajpatrai in leading the political movement in the Punjab in 1906 and 1907 and who after some time had disappeared and who is believed, according to the Rowlatt Committee Report, to have been working in Germany or Persia for the overthrow of British Government in India, has in recent issues of the "Akali," "Bande Matram," and "Kesari" of Lahore written letters from some unknown place announcing that he would appear publicly on the occasion of first anniversary fair to be held very shortly at Nankana Sahib in commemoration of the Sikh martyrs who were diabolically butchered there on 20th February 1921.—Yours, etc.,

DAGORAM PARSRAM MIRCHANDONI.

Hyderabad (Sind), Feb. 2.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Feb. 5th.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. in		29.991
Temperature of Air	degrees.	75·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	65·2
Dew Point	"	59 2
Relative humidity of Air	"	0·675
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	"	8.75
Minimum do do	"	67.3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ENE, NNW, NNE
Movement of Wind do.	miles	175

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Salik.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	11th Feb	m 10 33	27 8
		11 1?a	30 0
Sun.	12th Feb.	11 23	28 7

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Salik.
		h m	ft. in.
Sat	11th Feb.	m 4 42	17 8
		4 40a	14 6
Sun.	12th Feb.	5 27	16 6
		5 25a	14 1

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th February, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in slight excess. Day temperature is below and night temperature above the average at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Allahabad humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal or below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and in defect at most stations in Rajputana. Night temperature is below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and in Gujarat and Kathiawar humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above normal at Veraval but below it at Ahmedabad. Night temperature is lower than usual except on the west Kathiawar coast.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Amraoti, Nagpur and Chanda. Both day and night temperatures are considerably lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly coluded at Mormugao and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect over the division and temperature is higher than usual at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Temperature is considerably lower than usual.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for a fall of 0.96 inches of rain at Coimbatore. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded over the southern half of the Peninsula but fine clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area. Temperature is low in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

Forecast.—Dry weather is probable except in the extreme South where a few falls of rain are likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 5th February, 1922.

The depression over northeast India has caused nearly general rain in Bihar with local rain in Orissa and west Bengal and a few falls in Assam. Local rain has also fallen in Tenasserim and the southwest of the Peninsula.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Burdwan, Verhampore, Bogra, Dinajpur, Balasore, Cuttack, Gaya a quarter of an inch; Darbhanga a half; Trivandram one; Coimbatore three and Kodaikanal a half.

Temperature is low in the central parts of the country. A fresh depression is affecting the norwest frontier.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S DELUSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Lord Northcliffe's interview has come like a bolt from the blue. For the first time in Indian History Hindus and Mahomedans are now acting in close combination' says the renowned journalist and it has been a bitter pill for him to swallow. What he terms an analyses of the present situation 'on which he has spent ten days' careful preparation is nothing but a carefully prepared bait to seduce the Moslems from their allegiance to the Hindus. I may assure the worthy peer that his attempt in this direction is doomed to a dismal failure. Hindu-Moslem unity has been cemented by the flowing together of the blood of the two great communities at the sacred Jallianwalla Bag. Long and heavy have been the sufferings of the Moslems in a noble cause; will they now sell their birth-right for what after all is a mess of pottage? Certainly not. Hindu-Moslem unity is the rock upon which Swaraj can be built. Can we allow the enemies of Indian liberty to darken the real issues? Swaraj is our guiding star for it is a sure cure for all our ills whether physical, moral or spiritual.—Yours, etc.,

SAUBHACHAND DOSHI.

Prag Mahal,
Bombay, Feb. 1.

STABBED BY PATHANS.

Mahomed Ismail Sanjari, a sailor in the service of B. I. S. N. Company, went to witness a performance in a theatre at Grant Road on the night of Thursday last. When he was returning home in a hack Victoria at 2 a.m. on Friday, his vehicle was stopped by five Pathans, near the Mohomedan cemetry at Grant Road, who dragged him out of it, assaulted him, took out of his pocket his purse containing Rs. 37, and stabbed him on his face and bolted away. The victoria-driver drove away through fright.

REPRESSION IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

Reports of arrests and convictions under the Criminal Law Amendment Act continue to come in from various districts in the United Provinces Ballia, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Chandausi and Nanpara.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RIOTING ON RIPON ROAD.

FIVE ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Amroola Abdul Mallamed and six others were charged by Sub-Inspector Akbar with rioting, robbery and causing grievous hurt to one Mr. William Rose on Ripon Road on the 17th of November last during the recent disturbances.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Chirputkar, pleader, defended accused Nos. 2, 5, 6 and 7.

Mr. William Charles Rose, apprentice in the G. I. P. Railway Workshop and residing at Byculla, said he remembered the 17th of November last. On that day he was on military duty at 10-30 a.m. at Bori Bunder. He was dismissed at 11-30 a.m. He returned home via Tank Pakhady Street. When he entered the street the road was clear, but when he reached the Agripada Chawl he saw a mob and therefore he went to the Y. M. C. A. for protection. Before he did that he was attacked on the road. He had a bayonet and a rifle with him at the time. He received a blow with a stone behind his ear and so he fell down. He could not identify anyone in the mob. He recovered consciousness in the E. G. Hospital. The number of his bayonet and rifle was 835. (At this stage the witness could not identify the barrel of his rifle shown to him.)

MR. E. PARKER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Edward Parker, Educational Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Byculla Branch, said he knew the last witness. He saw him near the Agripada Chawl on the 17th of November last. On the day in question between 2 and 3 p.m. he heard a noise at the Chawl, he went out of the Y. M. C. A. and noticed a woman crying out. He found the witness lying unconscious and bleeding from the head. He was first removed to the nearest hospital and thence to the St. George's Hospital where he was treated.

Sergt. Paton, Quartermaster, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, said he knew Mr. Rose as he was in his Regiment. His equipment number was 185. He identified the bayonet. He also identified the barrel of the rifle issued to Rose. On the 17th of November Rose was on the rail. He could not say at what time he was dismissed. He had his rifle with bayonet with him.

Baboo Mohamed, mill-hand residing on Ripon Road, said he remembered the 17th of November last. At 2 p.m. he was standing in front of a hotel near his house where he noticed a boy whose name was Jamadar and a mob round him near Ripon Road. Jamadar had a rifle in his hand and he with the assistance of some of the mob smashed the rifle. Jamadar gave the bayonet to accused No. 2. He, then, ran away. Accused No. 3 was in the mob. He did not see him doing anything.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chirputkar, the witness said he knew the accused No. 2 before the incident. The crowd consisted of 15 to 16 persons. After the rifle was smashed Jamadar asked the accused No. 2 to take away its parts.

Abdul Hakim Khodabux, mill-hand residing on Ripon Road, said at 2 p.m. on the day in question he was having tea in a Khoja's hotel. Jamadar and others smashed the rifle. Accused No. 3 took away the broken pieces of the rifle and ran towards the direction of Sankli Street. Jamadar was carrying away the rifle.

Usman Alli Hassan Ally, P. C. 54, "D", said he made enquiries in this case. As a result of his enquiry he arrested accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7.

Sitaram Mahadeo, P. H. 680, "DD", said he made enquiries in this case. On the 23rd of December last he found the bayonet buried in the ground near a chawl on Ripon Road. Accused No. 2 pointed out the place where it was buried.

Sub-Inspector Akbar said accused Nos. 3 and 4 pointed him out a tank near Water Street where he recovered the barrel.

A POOR CASE.

Magistrate: Is that your case, Mr. Finan?

Mr. Finan: Yes, Sir, that is my case.

Magistrate: It is a very poor case.

Mr. Finan: Poor, it is your Worship.

Magistrate: There is no evidence against accused Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7?

Mr. Finan: Accused Nos. 2 and 3 can be charged with receiving stolen property, but there is no case against accused Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

The defence of accused No. 2 was that one Jamadar gave him the bayonet. He did not know whether it belonged to the Jamadar. Jamadar buried the bayonet. He pleaded guilty to the charge and prayed for mercy.

Defence of accused No. 3 was that Jamadar did not give him the parts of the rifle. He had nothing, further, to say. He pleaded not guilty to the charge. He had no defence witnesses to call.

FIVE ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

After the evidence had been recorded his Worship discharged accused Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7 as there was no scrap of evidence against them.

PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

Mr. Finan, addressing the Court, said that they had the experience of rioting where majority of persons who created mischief were small boys. These two accused (who were boys) had no business whatever to carry away the rifle. Under the circumstances he pressed for a severe sentence on the accused.

DEFENCE PLEA.

Mr. Chirputkar, speaking on behalf of the accused, said that no doubt the matter was serious, but the boys could do nothing practically with the barrel and the bayonet they had. They were after all boys. Under the circumstances, he requested his Worship for a lenient sentence on the accused.

JUDGMENT.

His Worship convicted both the accused and sentenced them each to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the charges in the Dharwar Juvenile Gaol. The sentences are to run concurrently.

RIOTING ON DUNKAN ROAD.

THREE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(1) Budan Alisab; (2) Mahomed Hussein; (3) Abbas Ahmedin; (4) Rasum Chandoosab; (5) Dwarka Bhagwan; (6) Gulam Hussein; (7) Dhondu Manaji and (8) Sulahi Khamoo were charged by Deputy Inspector Bird with being members of an unlawful assembly and did commit mischief by fire intending to cause the distruction to the property and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said offence on the 17th of November last during the recent disturbances. This case was disposed of by Mr. Frank Olivera Special Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court.

Prosecuting Inspector Finon conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Dastur, pleader, appeared for accused No. 5, the rest of the accused stood undefended.

Mr. George Joseph Bird, Deputy Inspector, Nagpada Police Station said he remembered the 17th of November last. At 4-30 p.m. on that day in consequence of certain information he went to Dunkan Road. He went between Parsi Statue and Two Tanks. Military; District Police and some police sepoys accompanied him. He saw a large mob creating a disturbance. They pleged stones at them when they got up there. They rushed at the mob and a number of persons were arrested. Two persons were arrested in his presence. He identified accused No. 1 whom he had marked out himself. He could not identify the other man that was arrested. Accused No. 1 was throwing stones at them. Sergeant Roberts arrested accused No. 1.

Mr. Douglas Leach, Sergt. Mounted Police, said he remembered the 17th of November last. He was on Duncan Road near Parsi Statue. He noticed a crowd of 100 persons. Some of them were pelting stones at the Police. He arrested accused Nos. 2 and 4 they were throwing stones.

Mr. William Henry Robert, Sergt. Mounted Police said on the day in question at about 4-30 p.m. he arrested accused Nos. 1 and 3 as they were pelting stones.

Jaikumara Appaji, P. C. 2671 "D" said he was on duty at the Nagpada Police Station on the day in question. On the 17th of November he was on Dunkan Road. He arrested accused Nos. 2 and 6 as they were throwing stones.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dastoor, the witness said it was not true that he arrested accused No. 5 and another *Purdeshi* behind the *Pan* shop. He arrested accused No. 5 on the road while he was throwing stones. He arrested him at the entrance of 13th Lane Kamatipura.

Visram Amrut, P. C. 2724 "D" said he did duty at the Nagpada Police Station. On the day in question he arrested accused Nos. 7 and 8 as they were throwing stones at tramcars and street lamps.

Cross-examined by accused, No. 7, witness said it was not true that he was arrested by a Jew. It was he (witness) who arrested him. No Jew assaulted accused No. 7.

At this stage, the prosecution closed its case.

After the evidence had been recorded, his Worship asked the accused whether they pleaded guilty to the charge under section 147, I. P. C. to which they pleaded not guilty. They had no defence witnesses to call.

JUDGMENT.

After the defence of the accused had been recorded his Worship in the course of his judgment observed that the eight of the accused were said to have been arrested when the Police and the Military charged the mob. P. C. No. 2671 "D" said that he arrested accused Nos. 5 and 6, but his statement (Ex. No. 1) showed that at the Police Station he identified only accused No. 2. P. C. 2724 "D" did not identifify the accused No. 7 at the Police Station. He, therefore, ordered that accused Nos. 5, 6 and 7 to be acquitted. The other accused had been satisfactorily identified. He, therefore, convicted them on the charge framed and sentenced accusdee Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HEARING OF RIOT CLAIMS.

PROCEDURE OUTLINED.

As a sequence of the last Bombay riot, the claims of various persons which are being enquired into by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate from the 1st instant, it would be interesting for those concerned to Know that His Worship would hear the cases according to the alphabetical order of the words, viz, A, B, C, etc. (Fort Ward, Mandvi Ward, etc.) At first the claims of the legal heirs of those who are killed will be heard, then of the liquor shop -keepers of different Wards. His Worship has not been taking evidence in detail in the case of liquor shopkeepers as is done with the claims of murder cases. All that the liquor shop-keepers have to do is (1) to make a sworn affidavit, (2) produce excise books, (3) Panchnama to be signed and verified by the Excise Officer (4) Income-tax receipts and (5) insurance Policy, if any His Worship after going through the affidavit, puts a few relevant questions to the claimant and then takes up another case. After the claims of liquor shop-keepers are thus gone through, he would enquire into the claims of the people receiving personal injuries. Each will have to produce medical certificate to be verified and sworn in the court by the medical man, who granted it. This enquiry being over the unclassified claims of the Tramway Company, Municipality, Gas Company and Telephone Company will be enquired into. His Worship would then determine the amount of Compensation and before sending his report to the Government, he will also hear those who claim exemption. For the information of those whose claims are to be enquired into a notice is passed on the court premises each day.

This procedure facilitates the work a great deal, as apart from the Court running smoothly, the Court premises remain uncongested as those whose claims are likely to be heard only come to the Court. This practical procedure on His Worship's part, has greatly satisfied the pleaders and their cliental.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

CASE PROCEEDING

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. G. R. Khairaz, resumed hearing of the case in which Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Honorary Secretary Parsi General Hospital, charged Mr. Ardeshir Bomanji Chothia, a share broker, with defamation and insult, the facts of which are already published in these columns.

Mr. K. D. Wadia, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Merwanji and Kolah, solicitors, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader.

His Worship asked at the outset if there was any chance of settlement. Mr. Wadia replied that if the accused expressed regret, his client would drop prosecution.

Mr. Baptista retorted his client would justify every word he said.

The case was then proceeded with and Mr. Petit was further examined by Mr. Baptista, who said, as Secretary, he would hear complaints against the staff and investigate them and then place them before the Committee, if necessary. He did not remember if the accused began to abuse the Resident Medical Oficer. Dr. Popat was once Assistant Surgeon of the Parsi General Hospital. It was possible that the accused in the presence of Mr. Murzban told him to shift his (accused's) brother from the Isolation Ward. He did not remember if nurses advised the accused and accused's brother's wife to ask the Resident Medical Officer to shift his brother from Isolation Ward. That was the first time he heard that the accused told him that the Resident Medical officer told Miss Vishwantibai to make a false report that the accused's brother was making a big noise. There were rooms available, but these patients could not be removed. He did not know if Dr. Row had advised special arrangements in the Main Building.

His Worship asked if these questions were relevant.

Mr. Baptista, replying, said that Mr. Petit was Secretary, and as such he had failed in his duty. He was a Trustee of a Trust, in that capacity too he had failed. He had also misappropriated money of the Hospital.

His Worship.—How misappropriated?

Mr. Baptista.—The Government were giving Rs. 20,000 a month to the Hospital, which Mr. Petit deposited in his own account and in his own name, instead of depositing it in the Hospital Fund. He used to receive interest thereon, but he has not accounted for it.

Mr. Wadia asked the Court to take a note of this statement.

Mr. Baptista.—I should be the last man to make any allegation against a gentlemen of the position of Mr. Petit. We are prepared to prove all, or else so much the worse for my client

Continuing, Mr. Petit said he did not remember if Dr. Row was consulted regarding the eremoval of accused's brother to another ward. Witness was very much annoyed at the accused's tone. He did not remember if the accused told him (witness) that if his attitude was such he would not have come to him nor did he remember if the accused said "Rest assured the Committee is going to take notice of this." He did not remember if he said "I defy your Parsee community." Witness would say so in connection with certain matters belonging to the Hospital. He would not say so if a "bona fide" complaint was made. If the facts asked in the Court were proved, he would consider them a bona fide complaint. Witness made enquiries personally from the patient, patient's wife and his father-in-law and they were all satisfied with the hospital treatment.

His Worship.—Mr. Wadia have you any corroborative evidence to prove that the accused said "Jo sako soover chaiyo."

Mr. Wadia.—No, sir, but accused does not deny in his reply.

Continuing, witness said that he was much annoyed and treated the accused with contempt and perhaps there would have been a breach of peace. After the incident witness sent a solicitor's notice, but the words complained of were not included in it, under advice of his solicitors.

Mr. Baptista.—Will you call your slicitor in the witness box?

Mr. Wadia.—Wait and see.

Mr. Baptista.—We are tired of this Asquithian "wait and see." (Laughter.)

Continuing, witness said he made no notes of the words used by the accused. By the word "traitor" witness understood them to mean that he was a traitor to his country. Traitor to one's country was worse than misappropriation of money or breach of trust. He received Rs. 20,000 per month for the use of the Hospital from Government. He deposited it in the Bank of Bombay. His own personal account was in several banks. He used to send cheques received from Government in the Hospital accounts in the Imperial Bank; he would bring hospital account books next time. This was the first time that allegations were made against him.

His Worship here said that as Mr. Wadia was not objecting to the cross examination, he was allowing these questions in the interests of the Parsi community as serious allegations were made against Mr. Petit, and it was better that he (Mr. Petit) should make a bold front.

Further hearing was adjourned till the 18th instant.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Sampson charged Chagan Kewal, a bill collector in the firm of Abdul Rasul Ismailji and Company, of Kalbadevi with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5,065.

Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that the accused collected Rs. 5,500 from a customer of the complainant on January 19th last and then absconded to Ahmedabad whence he was brought to Bombay. The accused said he had lost the money but His Worship gave remand and asked the police to trace it which they did from a student named Hiralal whom he had given it for safe custody.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The complainant thanked Deputy Inspector Sampson for recovering his money and paid Rs. 157 in the Court be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police for distribution among Deputy Inspector Sampson and his staff. His Worship also complimented Mr. Sampson for his tact and skill.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

A JUVENILE SENTENCED.

Kanji Odavji, a Hindoo servant was charged by Inspector Baker before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Additional Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 184/2 belonging to his master—Mr. Haridas Khimji—the complainant on the 27th of December last.

Mr. Haridas Khimji, the complainant said that he was a Mucadam in Messrs. Ratanji Mulji & Co. The accused was employed in his firm. The accused did odd jobs. On the 17th of December last he gave the accused 17 chits to recover from different people Rs. 184/2. The accused did not return all the chits. He than made enquires and reported the matter to the Police. His servant caught him and brought him to his firm. He then, gave him in charge of the police.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge under section 408 I. P. C.

His Worship convicted the accused on the evidence and being a juvenile sentenced him to suffer one year's regorous imprisonment in the Dharwar Juvenile Gaol.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

MORE STRICTURES AGAINST POLICE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Mr. Bomanji F. Fania, charged his mehta Dayal Jamnadas with Criminal Breach of Trust in respect of Rs. 3,107.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Gadkari, pleader.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was the bill collector of the complainant, and as such had to collect large amounts from the constituents of the complainant. The complainant had given strict orders to the accused that on no account was he to take the amounts received to his place, but was to account for the same either at the firm, or, if the firm was closed, at the complainants residence. The accused recovered Rs. 3,107 from two customers of the complainant and did not return the same to the complainant. When inquiries were made of the accused, the accused said that he had recovered the amounts and taken the same to his place, but the money was stolen in the course of the night by a bhaya named Swami Dayal Bhagwandin. When the case was first put up, it was adjourned as the bhaya had to be produced. The bhaya was once brought down by the Princess Street police and released on police bail and ever since he is not brought to court and many postponements had to be taken to get the bhaya. On the last hearing Dy.—Inspector Samson of the Princess Street Police Station informed the court that he had ascertained the whereabouts of the bhaya and had sent a letter to get him here. His Worship with a view to expedite matters asked the complainant to go and see Mr. Samson and pay him the money to send the wire and to defray all the expenses for getting the bhaya here. The complainant Mr. Vania then went and saw Mr. Samson and offered the money for the expenses and the wire. At first Mr. Samson, on consulting his Inspector Mr. Newby, was preparing the wire, when he was called up by Mr. Newby who stopped him from sending the wire remarking it was no business of theirs to send a wire and the court should do so if it thought fit. Aggrieved at this, the complainant again made an application to the learned Magistrate detailing the above facts.

On Friday when the case was again called on, His Worship expressed his strong dissatisfaction at the way in which officers and the Princess Street Police Station were behaving in this case and asked the complainant to make a petition to the Commissioner of Police bringing out all the facts in detail and assured the complainant that the matter will not rest here, as he was moving in the matter to see that the bhaya who is on police bail should be produced by he police who know his whereabouts.

INDERPEST AT KALIMPONG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

Rinderpest has been raging at Kalimpong during the last few weeks and is responsible for the death of a large number of cattle. Veterinary Superintendent, Mr. Macgregor, experimenting on a new system of inroculation, hopes, it will make cattle immune to rinderpest attack for life time.

CORONER'S COURT.

SERIOUS TRAM COLLISION

FURTHER ENQUIRY ADJOURNED.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner proceeded with the enquiry regarding the circumstances touching the death of Mr. Dinshaw Muncherji Daver, aged thirty-eight, who was killed in a collision between two tram-cars on the Falkland Road, at about noon on the 16th ultimo as already reported.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Barrister-At-Law, was present on behalf of the B. B. S. and Tramway Company while Mr. K. T. Nariman, pleader appeared on behalf of the widow of the deceased.

Habibulla Mohamed Oomer, tram conductor No. 512 called by Mr. Vicaji said he was in the first bogey car going from Tardeo to Grant Road Corner. The deceased got into the trailer-car at the Faras Road Junction and bfore the collision was seated on the front platform of the trailer-car, on the right hand side. The car coming from Grant Road Corner came on the cross line and collided with witness' car. The front car, a big one, came against witness' car, the back part of which was slightly damaged. The front set of wheels came on the cross line and the back wheels remained on the straight line. Deceased was through off the car by the impact and was jammed between the car in which he was seated, and the one which came on the cross-line.

Examined by Mr. Nariman, witness said the cars going into the Tardeo Depot go over the cross line. There was a pointsman at the Depot who worked the spring points when necessary by means of the lever. The cars did not go into the Depot during the day unless they needed repairs. After the collision nothing was said to the pointsman as he was not concerned. The driver of the witness's car was not to blame.

HOW THE COLLISION OCCURRED.

Taj Mohomed, a cloth-shop-keeper on the Falkland Road said he had witnessed the collision. Before the collision a single car came from the Grant Road Corner and went into the Tram Depot by passing over the cross-line. Four or five minutes after that the collision occurred. The trailer-car ran on the cross-line and collided with a tram-train coming from Tardeo. It first struck bogey car in the rear and them smashed the second car, which was a small one. He, then, saw the deceased lying dead near the cross-line. Witness noticed no stone on the line.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicaji, the witness said when the collision took place he wondered how that had happened after a single car had passed a little before. He had heard the crash. He had seen the Police enquiring but they had not asked him. He had helped some of the injured persons hygining them water. The deceased was lying about four or five feet from the points. He had seen nothing on the lines. He had not noticed the points. He saw Mr. Meyer afterwards.

Eusufbhai Gulamhoosein, owner of a coach-factory near the Tram depot on Falkland Road said he went to the spot when the collision took place and asked a conductor how it took place. The latter said it was a mistake of the pointsman. He had gone there two or three minutes after the collision. Witness examined the points. He did not find a stone. No one suggested that a stone was the cause of the collision.

Further enquiry of the case stands adjourned.

INFLUENZA IN BOMBAY.

LIKELIHOOD OF RECRUDESCENCE.

PRECAUTIONARY INSTRUCTIONS.

The Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality writes:—

"In view of the prevalence of an epidemic of Influenza in Europe, and the likelihood of a recrudescence of the disease in this city, the following instructions as to the precautions to be taken against infection, for the information and guidance of the police, will be useful:—

"All those members of the public who cannot afford to call in a doctor when attacked, are particularly requested to obtain medicines from the several Municipal, Government, or private charitable dispensaries, or better still to go to the Municipal Infectous Diseases Hospitals, or to the J. J. or Gocuidas Tejpal Hospitals. Those communities that have got their own sectarian hospitals are advised to resort to them in case of necessity."

The earliest symptoms of influenza are usually those of a severe feveriah cold: it is most infectious in the earliest stages; it is spread by discharges from the mouth and nose; it kills mainly by its complications and every person suffering from the disease, no matter of how mild a form, is a danger to others. For these reasons coughing, sneezing, spitting and hawking in public places are dangerous.

The use of a solution of common salt, one teaspoonful to a pint or 20 ozs. confers a certain degree of production if used as a gargle or sniffed up the nose, as it produces an excess of the normal secretions of the nose and throat and thus leads to the washing-out of harmful germs.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The following are the Municipal Dispensaries in the City at which medical relief can be obtained and where applications should be made by patients or on their behalf for admission to the Arthur Road Municipal Hospital.

Where influenza appears to be spreading among large bodies of employes, it is recommended that those who have been exposed to infection or who may be carrying infection should be sent for treatment by the inhalation of vaporized saline solution at the Spraying Chamber at the Suklaji Street (Kamathipura) Disinfecting Station.

Application for such treatment should be made to the Assistant Health Officer, E. Ward, or District Registrar, No. 8 District, at Foras Road, (Rustomjee Jamsetji Dharamshala.

(1) 111, Frere Road, (2) Kolsa Moholla, Pydhoni, (3) At the junction of Sandhurst Road and Tandel Street (School Building), (4) Dadysheth Agiary Street, Fanaswadi, (5) 207, Grant Road, (6) 3, Kandewadi, Girgaum, (7) 144, Bellasis Road, New Nagpada, (8) 436, Foras Road, Tardeo, (9) 11, Elphinstone Road, (10) 237, Delisle Road, (11) Coloba, Victoria Bunder, (12) Kamathipura 10th Lane, and (13) Purbhadevi Road, Worli.

SALSETTE WATER SUPPLY AND INDUSTRIES.

The Development Department has made an arrangement with the Bombay Municipality for the supply of water in Salsette to the extent of 2,700,000 gallons per day from the Tulsi and Vihar mains, inclusive of the present supplies which amount to 4,71,000 gallons. Out of the allotted quantity the Department has agreed to grant to the Wadia Woollen Mills, Limited, at Panchpakhady, Thana, a supply of water not exceeding one lakh gallons per month as a special case, for a period of five years counted from the date of supply. Apart from this supply, it is not anticipated at present that any quantity of water can be spared for industrial concerns in East Salsette outside the Kurla-Kirol area.

The following resolution was unanimously passed and sent to H. E. the Governor, Nagpur, by wire by the president of a public meeting held at Mehkar:—"Mekkar citizens disassociate and emphatically protest against unauthorised, misrepresenting wire sent 30th Mehkar behalf by president celebrations Government school."

A FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

FOUR MOPLAH REBELS KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Feb. 4.

Four rebels took refuge in a house near Vellila and intimated their intention of fighting. All were killed by the Suffolks who captured three hundred and three rifles, two firearms, and four swords.

MOPLAH SELF PRESERVATION SOCIETIES.

Mr. Mahomed Schamnad, M.L.A. writes:—

At an informal meeting held at Madras at the residence of Mr. T. M. Moidu Saheb it has been resolved to form a society known as the Moplah self-preservation Committee. The object is as the name itself signifies protection and preservation of the Moplah Community and its interests, the immediate danger being that of suppression and destruction which is being planned by the Committee recently held at Calicut under the name of Malabar reconstruction Committee. Those who are willing to become members of the society may intimate their willingness either to Mr. Moidu Saheb Madras or the undersigned.

MAHMOOD SCHAMNED,
M. L. A.,
46, Eastern Hostel, Raisina,
Delhi.

RECEIVING PUBLIC PETITIONS.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

The Government of India have appointed a Joint Committee of Indian Legislatures, with Sir Alexander Muddiman as President and six members, three from each House, including Sir Frederick Whyte, to examine the question whether the two Chambers should exereise any powers with reference to receiving and examining of public petitions, and, if so, what powers be given and in what form these be exercised. The Committee will assemble here on or about the 15th instant.

TENNIS AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

In Inter Provincial Tennis Tournament finals (doubles) Crawfords and Sleem (Punjab) beat Major Bartwell and Gupta (Delhi) 6/0, 6/2, 6/3. Game was worth watching as both sides gave display of excellent tennis.

In singles Sleem beat Gupta 6/2 6/2.

A DARING DACOITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

An armed dacoity is reported to have taken place in Etah District. The gang numbered 25 or 26 men and were armed with two guns and a pistol besides other weapons. Two men who were captured have confessed, and it is hoped the whole gang will be captured.

ULEMA CONFERENCE AT COMILLA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The Ulema Conference began to-day at Comilla in a pandal decorated with khaddar. Two thousand people attended. In the absence of Maulana Abdul Bari of Lucknow, his nephew Moulana Shafi, Principal Calcutta National Madrassa, presided. He laid stress on Hindu-Mahomedan unity, asked Moslems to abide by the decision of Ulemas and urged the necessity of teaching of the Koran.

REPRESSION AT RAJAMUNDRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

Barrister Swami, Municipal Chairman Rajamundry, and Vice-Chairman and three others who were arrested at Rajamundry on 19th January were convicted today and four accused were sentenced to fine of rupees 150 each and one to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. All refused to pay fine and the first four went to jail to undergo six weeks rigorous imprisonment.

MGR. METAXAKIS RECEIVED IN DOWNING STREET.

The London "Times" writes in its issue of January 19:—

The Prime Minister yesterday received Mgr. Meletios Metaxakis, the former Archbishop of Athens, who was recently elected to the OEcumenical Patriarchate. Mgr. Metaxakis had expressed a desire to see Mr. Lloyd George as he was aware of the friendly feelings entertained by the Prime Minister towards the Greeks, and, in particular, towards M. Venizelos who had promoted him to the see of Athens in 1917, and with whom he had been closely associated. The interview lasted half an hour, during which time Mr. Lloyd George, who was most cordial in the reception of his visitor, asked many questions about the activities of the Patriarchate in relation to the Unredeemed Greeks. Mgr. Metaxakis appealed for the assistance of Great Britain in the protection of any Greek minorities remaining under the Turks. He said that the Unredeemed Greeks rely entirely on Great Britain for protection against massacres. Sir John Stavridi, former Hellenic Consul-General in London, acted as interpreter.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

A MANCHESTER VIEW.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is occasionally interesting to note what they think in Manchester of the Indian movement of boycott of foreign cloth.

The following extract from the mail issue of the 'Textile Mercury,' the leading textile journal, will no doubt eagerly perused by your readers. Says the "Textile Mercury":—

"What is the real position in India? Some come back satisfied that it is improving and that a much better business is near, while others return with most doleful stories of disaffection, and speak as if the outlook for Lancashire goods was practically hopeless. A merchant who recently visited Madras to collect a trifle of £50,000, and managed after a terrific struggle to secure a tenth part of that sum gave several members what was described as the "blues" on Tuesday. He stated that Lancashire Cloth, especially prints, was practically unsaleable in that market, and that the impression left on his mind was that Madras could do without Lancashire goods altogether. With regard to Gandhi's influence, he represented that we in this country had no conception in the power he wielded over the Indian natives. One can scarcely credit that the position in India is quite so bad as that, though the prolonged absence of serious business has told its own story. However, quite a hopeful note was sounded on a resumption of business on Tuesday. This, however, referred to Calcutta, and not to Madras, which of course, is all to the good. A leading firm of shippers reported that they had received a message that merchants and native dealers could now sell. From that it is assumed that the boycott is at an end. The next few weeks should be interesting."

The last paragraph is noteworthy. It seems to be universally believed in textile circles in England that the Mahatmaji had made a compact with the Calcutta merchants by which they could lift up the boycott in February and commence trading again in English piece-goods. In fact, I have found continual references to this supposed compact in the various textile journals I come across. Of course, from a Nationalist's point of view this is a poor compliment to Calcutta. I wonder what your contemporary "The Servant" has to say of this.—Yours, etc.

AN OBSERVER.

Bombay Jan. 27.

A SIGNIFICANT VICTORY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The election of Mr. K. F. Nariman must be regarded as a great event in the civic life of Bombay. This staunch Nationalist could not get support from his own community and it is solely due to the whole-hearted support of the Hindu community that he was successful. This aspect of the question has much significance. It has been said times out of number that in a Swarajist India there will be the tyranny of that class which preponderate in numbers and that on account of there being various castes and creeds in India, she can never even dream of Union or Liberty. To these pessimists the case of Mr. Nariman must serve as an eye-opener. The noble and enlightened voters who gave him their votes did not care to inquire whether he was a Hindu or a Parsi. They gave him their votes because their principles coincided with his. This incident clearly proves that Nationalist India does not care for castes or creeds. It takes into consideration only the principles and policy of the candidate and even an Englishman, although a foreigner, stands a chance of being elected if his views coincide with those of the people. To all minorities who despair on account of their small numbers this incident must give confidence.

I must congratulate Mr. Nariman and more so his worthy electors who, as Hindus, have reflected credit on their great community by this open-hearted stand by a Parsi candidate, deprived of the support of his co-religionists. May such happy events come oft and on!—Yours, etc.,

B. R. BOMANJEE.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO DHRANGADRA

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is the desire of Dhrangadra State authorities that during the visit of H. E. the Governor there the people should celebrate the occassion by the display of gay dresses while Dhrangadra people are experiencing painful state of uncertainty and dreaming as to what would be their future if they fail to obey the orders of the States bureaucracy. I had a mind to say a few words publicly from time to time I learnt about the sufferings of Dhrangadra and Halvad and I here say a few words.

The Jahalvadies would be doing credit to their past politics if they will explain to H.E. The Governor at the time of H.E. The Governor's visit to the Palia of Halvad that it is rumoured that the old Palia is destroyed and the writings of Shri Sidharaj Solanki on the copper plate of Samvat 1156 and of the pattas passed in favour of Brahmins by the Peshwa rulers, Mahomedan Governors and Gaikwar.

The spirit of the hero shows itself only on proper occassions. A stich in time saves nine. This is the occassion for Jhalvadies to lay bare their grievances. H.E. The Governor should be requested to meet the popular Leaders. If His Excellency consents the people should meet him and boldly set forth their grievances.

Yours, etc,

N. D. Upadhayaya.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

INCREASE OF PAY TO STAFF.

PASSAGE AT ARMS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding. Just as the discussion, about the increases to clerical staff, was resumed there was a sharp passage-at-arms between Dr. Sukhia on the one hand and the President and the Commissioner on the other. It was about the Commissioner's remark that Mr. Dumasia had another soft place in his anatomy, in addition to his heart. While Dr. Sukhia strongly objected to these remarks and called them "stupid." Mr. Davis, on Mr. Dumasia's behalf, said that Mr. Dumasia had no feeling in the matter at all, but Dr. Sukhia said it was a question of Corporation's dignity. In the end nothing more was done than was proposed in the original report, the whole matter being referred to the Standing Committee for disposal.

With regard to the ingress of influenza into the city, the Commissioner said it was impossible to prevent its ingress, as it was air-borne, but they were better prepared for it now than last time. It might, however, skip them altogether.

SALARY REVISION.

The Corporation resumed discussion of the Committee's report regarding the increases to the clerical and menial staffs of the Municipality.

Dr. Sukhia had proposed that the report be adopted.

Dr. Viegas had moved an amendment to this that the salaries of *havaldars* and sepoys should be increased by an allowance of Rs. 2 each.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia had moved another amendment that the recommendations should take effect from April 1st, 1921 and not 1922, the increment for April 1st 1923 being allowed as usual.

Mr. J. A. Wadia's amendment was to the effect that the report be referred back to the Standing Committee, with the expression of Corporation's opinion that the schedule recommended met with their approval and that it was desirable to give effect to same from April 1, 1921.

Mr. R. B. Boman Behram said the question ought not to have been discussed by the Corporation at all, as it was positively illegal to do so. It was for the Standing Committee to decide the matter and he accordingly moved an amendment forwarding the report to the Standing Committee for disposal.

HEARTFELT SYMPATHY.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia, while fully sympathising with the clerks, asked them to rest content with what was given them, although he thought the promotions given to the higher staff were fully justified as they had not got a promotion for some time.

The Commissioner approved of the amendment last moved.

Dr. R. T. Nariman moved the closure and the motion was adopted.

Dr. Sukhia was allowed to make a reply. He said the first thing he was going to do was to protest against the Commissioner's remarks made in regard to Mr. N. M. Dumasia. Reading from "The Times of India" he said the Commissioner had said that Mr. Dumasia must have a soft corner in his heart, or some other part of his anatomy must also be soft.

The President said these words were spoken on the last occasion and he would not allow anything to be said on reports which had appeared in the newspapers.

Dr. Sukhia said the words were uttered, and whether they were spoken to Mr. Dumasia or any other member he would still object, because it was not in consonance with the dignity of the Corporation that the Commissioner should say so.

The President said the words were uttered on the last occasion and neither Mr. Dumasia nor Dr. Sukhia had taken any objection and the matter was then smoothed over.

Dr. Sukhia said the matter has not smothered over. When the Commissioner was saying something nobody had a right to stand up and his point was that the Commissioner had no right to say those "stupid" words and he was wrong. He could not tolerate such a thing even from the Commissioner.

The Commissioner rose to a point of order.

Dr. Velker also rose to a point of order but his remarks could not be heard.

The Commissioner again rising to a point of order said his language was not unparliamentary, but it might not have been polite. He was glad "The Times of India" had this time reported him correctly, although it never did that before. If the words were objectionable, a point of order must have been raised there and then and not now.

The President upheld the Commissioner's contention, but Dr. Sukhia dissented.

"NO FEELING IN THE MATTER."

Mr. Davis (speaking on behalf of Mr. Dumasia who was absent) said Mr. Dumasia had no feeling at all in the matter and he had not taken the words seriously. On the other hand he had asked him to withdraw the amendment he had moved. He again assured the Corporation that Mr. Dumasia had no feeling in the matter.

Dr. Sukhia and other members said Mr. Dumasia had no right to withdraw his amendment..

Dr. Sukhia said Mr. Dumasia might not take it to heart. He has not concerned with Mr. Dumasia's reputation only; what he was concerned with, was the reputation of the whole Corporation, and he thought the words were insulting.

The incident was then closed.

Dr. Sukhia, continuing, the discussion said if the proposition was not in order, the Municipal Commissioner should have taken objection long ago. He was surprised that no self-respecting member had come forward to object to an insult offered to his Colleague. He also thought the Corporation had every right to discuss the question, in spite of the Commissioner's opinion to the contrary.

Mr. Boman-Behram's amendment was then put to vote and carried as a substantive proposition.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved:

"That the Corporation are strongly of opinion that the Cooperage should always remain an open space, either as a public playground or a recreation ground and that therefore it is not only desirable but necessary from a sanitary and public health point of view, that it should be included in the list of open spaces, etc., covered by the said Bill.

That the Corporation are further of opinion that all open spaces in the city must be scrupulously maintained as such in future for public use as recreation grounds as it is highly desirable and necessary to do so in view of the fact that the extent of the existing open spaces is quite inadequate for recreation purposes."

It was adopted.

INFLUENZA.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved a proposition drawing the Commissioner's attention to the existence of influenza in Europe and that he be requested "to take steps in conjunction with the Port Health Officer to prevent the importation of the disease into Bombay and to make preparations for protection and treatment of people if the disease finds its way into Bombay and to report the result of the action taken by him to the Corporation."

Dr. Velker seconded.

The Commissioner said it was impossible to prevent the ingress of such an air-borne disease as influenza, whether in India or in any other country. If they had quarrantine arrangements where they could isolate for ten days all arrivals from Europe they might be able to prevent the ingress, but it was not possible, and he doubted whether those measures would be of any utility. They knew of the historical instance where influenza had been carried over 70 miles from a ship to the coast of England. It was therefore, impossible to prevent it. But they were better prepared for the attack now than they were in 1918 and he was endeavouring to secure hospital accommodation. But, after all, there might be no influenza at all, and it might skip Bombay, as it often did. Certain amount of influenza was endemic in Bombay, as they had a few cases now and then. But with the coming in of the warner weather he hoped they might have no influenza at all.

The motion was withdrawn after some further discussion.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER.

WALES BEAT SCOTLAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 7-15 p.m. Feb. 6.

Ten thousand people witnessed the International Soccer march between Scotland and Wales played in snowstorm at Wrexham. Snow collected on ball and made it not easy to control. Following Scotch attack, Welsh pressed and Stanley Davies forced corner from which Len Davies headed through Scottish goal after seven minutes play. Thirteen minutes later, Stanley Davies netted after tussle in front of goal. Scotland tried their hardest to reduce Welsh lead, but met with splendid defence, and at half time Wales led by two goals to nil.

On resumption, in deepening snow, Scotch forwards forced pace, and Welsh goal had narrow escape. After twenty-one minutes play, Archibald scored for Scotland. Welsh goal-keeper retired hurt, but Wales held out to end. Result:—

WALES 2
SCOTLAND 1

First round for Scottish Cup resulted as follows:—

Kings Park 1, Saint Johnstone 1.
Clackmannan 3, Inverness Citadel 5.

SCOTTISH CUP RESULTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 7-15 p.m. Feb. 6.

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 2, Newcastle 1.
Birmingham 0, Liverpool 2.
Blaskburn 3, Burnley 2.
Bolton 3, Sheffield 1.
Cardiff 3, Preston 0.
Manchester City 3, Tottenham 3.
Oldham 0, Chelsea 3
Sunderland 1, Villa 4.
West Bromwich 1, Bradford City 1.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 7-15 p.m. Feb. 6.

The match between Everton and Middlesborough was abandoned after ten minutes play; and the match between Huddersfield and Manchester United postponed because of snow.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 1, Barnsley 0.
Clapton 3, Derby 2.
Crystal Palace 1 South Shields 2.
Fulham 1, Woverhampton 0.
Hull 0, West Ham 0.
Leeds 2, Bury 0.
Notts County 1, Port Vale 2.
Wednesday 0, Nottingham Forest 4.
Stoke 1, Leicester 1.

The matches between Bradford and Coventry, and Rotherham and Bristol City were postponed.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Northern.)

Ashington 3, Halifax 1.
Walsall 3, Barrow 1.
Chesterfield 2, Hartlepools 1.
Crewe 2, Wigan 1.
Darlington 4, Tranmere 0.
Durham 1, Grimsby 2.
Nelson 3 Southport 2.
Rochdale 0, Lincoln 2.
Stalybridge 3, Accrington 1.
The match Wrexham versus Stockport not played.

(Southern.)

Aberdare 0, Plymouth 0.
Brentford 1, Newport 0.
Brighton 1, Merthyr 3.
Bristol Rovers 2, Luton 0.
Charlton 4, Southend 0.
Northampton 0, Swansea 1.
Norwich 2, Gillingham 0.
Queen's Park Rangers 6, Millwall 1.
Reading 1, Swindon 1.
Southampton 2, Exeter 0.
Watford 0, Portsmouth 3.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen 0, Hamilton 0.
Airdrieonians 3, Dumbarton 1.
Ayr 2, Albion 1.
Clyde 1, Third Lanark 0.
Clydebank 0, Raith Rovers 3.
Dundee 2, Saint Mirren 2.
Falkirk 1, Hearts 0.
Hibernians 3, Kilmarnock 0.
Motherwell 2, Rangers 0.
Partick Thistle 0, Celtic 0.
Queen's Park 1, Morton 3.

INTERNATIONLA RUGGER MATCH.

SCOTLAND DRAWS WITH WALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 10-15 p.m. Feb. 6.

When Wales met Scotland in the International Rugger Match at Inverleith today, there were twentytwo thousand spectators, and slight snow was falling. The ground was in fair condition considering the amount of rain during the week.

The first half was very even and splendidly contested. For a time, success in heeling from the scrums was equally divided, but later, the Scotsmen more frequently got the ball. The interval came with no score.

Soon after the resumption, H. H. Forsayth, playing full-back for Scotland, kicked the ball against Bowen, who secured and got over with a try under the bar for Wales. Samuel converted.

Following a series of scrums in midfield, the Scottish forwards made a valiant effort to break through, and from the mix-up, Browning scored a try for Scotland, but Bertram's kick failed.

The Scots were playing a hard game and their reward game when Browning scored a penalty goal.

Wales pressed, but Scotland's lead was strenuously held. Then Browning obtained possession and dashed past the Welsh full-back to gain a try in good position. The kick however failed again.

Later, Islwyn Evans equalised by dropping a goal for Wales, so the result was:—

Scotland nine points (Two tries, one penalty goal).

Wales nine points (One goal, one drop goal).

RUGBY COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 1-30, p.m., Feb. 6.

In the semi-final of the Rugby County Championship played at Moseley (Worcestershire), North Midlands beat Cheshire by fourteen points to ten.

INDIAN SITUATION

"BRITISH REGIME MUST COMMAND RESPECT OR CEASE."

OBSERVER'S OUTBURST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Feb. 6.

The "Observer" in a leading article, emphasises the gravity of the Indian issue and declares that the existence of British position in the East is at stake.

It criticises the Government of India for avoiding grappling with Mr. Gandhi, while seizing his subordinates, and declares that where the Government of India intends sagacity, the Indian opinion attributes fear. This situation cannot continue, asserts the "Observer", and the British regime must command respect, or cease.

ARRANGEMENT WITH INDIAN PRINCES.

We can never abandon altogether the liberal design of progressive self-government; but we must have co-operation instead of non-cooperation. Nothing in the world is more certain than that India, like China, is not yet ready for full Western institutions. If we are compelled to suspend indefinitely the system of progressive self-government, we must make a decisive arrangement with the Indian Princes, extending largely, if necessary, their present area of rule. One thing is at least certain. Either Mr. Gandhi must cease voluntarily to be an apostle of anarchy, or the British Raj must prove, at any cost, its power to rule.

"Mr. Montagu and Lord Reading are brilliant men for investigation and exposition, but the question whether they are men of competent action awaits answer."

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVITIES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

Women volunteers numbering above fifty accompanied by a large crowd, paraded through the main thoroughfares yesterday evening. These women were mostly dressed in *khadder* and their leaders addressed the public at some places on the necessity of the females taking part in the national struggle.

THE NEW POPE.

CARDINAL RATTI ELECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 6.

Cardinal Ratti has been elected Pope.

"A GREAT MORAL LESSON"

MUTUAL TREATY OBLIGATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd, 4 p.m. Feb. 6.

WASHINGTON.—A Special Conference of the signatory Powers will meet within three months to revise the existing treaties in order to permit the imposition of surtax and abolish Likin tax. Senator Underwood said that the effect of the treaty would undoubtedly be to double the existing revenues which China received from Maritime Customs. Mr. Sze. the Chinese delegate, expressed China's appreciation but said that the proposed arrangement could be regarded only as a temporary one, pending the final Chinese autonomy. The Conference approved the resolution providing that the obligations to foreign investors in Chinese railways should be fulfilled.

Applause greeted the announcement that Japan and China had agreed to form a treaty for the settlement of questions concerning the province of Shantung. Senator Lodge read supplement to the Four Powers Pacific Treaty, defining the score so as not to include the principal islands of Japan. The plenary session closed with the speech by Mr. Balfour in which he said that great moral question had been met by the Conference. Any nation which in future sought to transgress the principles laid down regarding China would be considered as outside the comity of nations.

Mr. Balfour maintained that the decisions of the Conference would produce a new era for the entire world. The French delegate M. Sarraut paid a tribute to the work of the Conference as a great example for history. The final sitting will be on Monday when treaties will be signed. The General Far Eastern treaty recognizes the sovereignty and independence of China, pledges the Powers not to make treaties imparing the same and not to support agreements by their nationals tending to create spheres of influence in China. The treaty provides for full and frank communication between Powors whenever in the opinion of any one of them a situation arises demanding the application of the principles of the treaty.

FRANCE AND GENOA CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 12 a.m. Feb. 6.

Paris—At a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee M. Poincare, the Premier, said he was not going to the Genoa Conference unless its programme was previously decided upon and conditions laid down. He gave as an example the Soviet government's acceptance of the invitation to attend and he pointed out that this apparently did not include adhesion to conditions preliminarily reached.

DISTURBANCE IN BAREILLY.

MILITARY GUARDING THE CITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

The Bareilly police dispersed a mob of five thousand, who attempted to seize the Town Hall. Two were killed and five injured. The District Maistrate and the Superintendent of Police were slightly wounded by brickbates. The military are guarding the city. All is quiet.

M. PAUL RICHARD IN BOMBAY.

ADDRESS ON "IDEALS."

M. Paul Richard, the French Savant, will address the members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood on "Ideals" (in English) in the Hall of the Vanita Vishram, (Sandhurst Road) to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The address is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

KASTOORCHAND MILL STRIKE

About five hundred workmen, employed in the Kastoorchand Mill at Dadar, belonging to the Weaving Department, struck work all of a sudden. The demands of the strikers are that fourteen annas should be paid to them for every kind of cloth that they weave and no difference should be made as regards their rates. At present, the workmen get fourteen annas for fancy cloth and twelve annas for ordinary cloth. The weavers want to do away with this sort of difference and hence they have struck work.

The management have put up a notice notifying to the workmen that their demands would not be complied with and that if they did not resume duty their services he dispensed with.

All the strikers collected at the gates of the Mill at the usual starting hour, and dispersed after some time.

BOMBAY UNITED MILLS STRIKE ENDS.

All the workmen of the Bombay United Mills Ltd. resumed work yesterday. The mills worked the whole day as usual. Thus, the strike has ended.

INDIANS IN KENYA

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT OF ASSEMBLY.

TO DISCUSS MR. CHURCHILL'S "LIBEL ON INDIA."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

Mr. N. M. Samarth moved for an adjournment of the House to consider a matter of definite and urgent public importance relating to the grave position of the Indians in Kenya on account of the recent pronouncement of Mr. Churchill at the East African banquet and the immediate action the Governor General-in-Council should take in the matter.

The President pointed out that a resolution in the name of Mr. Agnihotri raising the same subject in general terms had already been set down for discussion on the 19th instant. Mr. Samarth's motion was thus anticipating a substantial proposition which had already been balloted.

Mr. Samarth represented that Mr. Agnihotri raised the question of the equality of status of the Indians in general terms while he proposed to discuss only Mr. Churchill's speech with reference to the position of Indians in Kenya and that the Assembly must have a chance to express its views on the pronouncement made by the Secretary of State for the colonies.

Dr. Gour endorsed Mr. Samarth's view and added that the motion under discussion and Mr. Agnihotri's resolution were not identical.

Mr. Sarma expresed Government's willingness to discuss the question raised by Mr. Samarth on that day or any other day.

PRESIDENT'S OPPOSITION.

The President said that he could not accept the statements made by Dr. Gour and Mr. Samarth. Mr. Agnihotri's resolution wanted to represent the Imperial Government that a failure on its part to secure an equality of status to the Indians in all parts of the British Empire would be regarded as a serious violation of the equal partnership promised to India. The President added that applying the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility as it existed in England, he was entitled to substitute Mr. Churchill's name for the Imperial Government in Mr. Agnahotri's resolution and then rule out of order the motion for adjournment for the reason of anticipating the resolution. The President further pointed out that a resolution was a more effective and explicit form of the expression of an opinion of the House than a motion for adjournment which would allow a merely general expression of an opinion. If the resolution was accepted it would be a considered statement of opinion and would be easily transmittable.

Mr. Samarth said that his apprehension was that as Mr. Agnihotri's resolution stood fourth in the order-paper of the 9th the probability was that it would not be reached. The speech of the Colonial Secretary deserved an early reply from the Chamber and if the resolution was not reached an opportunity for discussion would be lost.

Sir William Vincent intervened to inform the House that according to his information the resolution would probably be reached on the 9th as the two preceding resolutions would not on his information be moved.

A LIBEL ON THE PEOPLE OF INDIA!

Dr. Gour said that the House wanted an opportunity as the earliest moment to convey to the British Cabinet their intense indignation at the prononcement made by a responsible Minister in a "post-prandial speech" in which he had libeled the people of this country. He was glad of the assurance given by leader of the House? (Sir William Vincent) that the matter would probably be discussed on the 9th.

Sir William Vincent said that he could hardly pass unanswered Dr. Gour's statement that there was a libel in the speech of Mr. Churchill. "I suggest to this House" the Home Member continued, "that it will do well to wait before accepting a statement of that kind till they have more complete and accurate information as to what exactly was said by Mr. Churchill (hear hear). I do not want this House to act precipitately or in any manner that might court a rebuke and a justifiable rebuke at a latter stage of the proceedings. I may say that the two resolutions preceeding Mr. Agnohotri's motion will not probably come up for discussion. Mr. Ginwala has already given me notice that he will not move his resolution on that day. Another resolution about Mr. Mahomed Ali stands in the name of Mr. K. Ahmed. I have reason to think from past experience that he will not appear on that day (laughter). These are my reasons for saying that Mr. Agnohotri's resolution will probably come us as second on the list. If the resolution does not come up on that day I promise to do my best to provide an early official day" (applause).

The President also pointed out that he had taken into consideration the probability of Mr. Agnihotri's resolution coming up on that day. He would not therefore allow discussion in anticipation such as Mr. Samarth wished to raise.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST LAHORE POLICE.

REFUTED BY AUTHORITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 6.

A press communique says that allegations have been made that police patrol have been withdrawn from Lahore city and crime has increased in consequence.

It is untrue that there is any change in the police arrangement, and figures of crime during the first eighteen days of January are in 1921 twenty one cases, in 1922 fifteen cases. Another allegation made with the intention of vilifying the police is that they maltreated the Chowkidars engaged by private persons for their protection on the 11th January night. This allegation has been investigated and found baseless.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Address by M. Paul Richard on "Ideals" Vanita Vishram Hall, 6 p.m.

The Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali will stage a benefit performance in aid of the Prabhu Jolly Cricketers to-night at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road.

Nomination Day of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Corporation.

The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, Navseri Bldg. 3-45 p.m.

WEDNESDTY, Feb. 8.

Ord. Genl. Meeting of the Indian Cotton Co., Ltd., and the New Berar Co., Ltd., 7, Murzban Road, 2-45 p.m., and 3 p.m., respectively.

Urgent meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee at 2 Dean Lane, Fort, 6 p.m.

New Burma and Indian Cotton Co., Ld., meeting. 2-45 p.m., 7 Murzban Road.

The Standing Committee 1-10 p.m.

THURSDAY. Feb. 9.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.

The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Hornby Road, 4-30 p.m.

The s.s. "Morea" with mails of January 26, expected to arrive at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11.

The steamer Delta, with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment A. F. I. will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana to-day Tuesday (Evening) commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

T Meeting of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m., when members are requested to be present.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer Mova with the outward Mails of the 26 ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Friday next.

The Mail Steamer Naldera which left Bombay on the 21st ultimo arrived Marseilles on Saturday the 4th instant.

"ANCIENT INDIA."

Srimat Parama Mamsa, Parivrajakacharya Sri Jagadguru Srimat Sankaracharya Swami Sri Santyanand Saraswati, who has been installed on the Gadi of Dwarka Pitha by His Highness the Gaikawad of Baroda, is here in Bombay at present on route to Malabar. His Holiness will give a public Lecture, "Prachina Bharat" or "Ancient India" on Wednesday, the 8th instant at 5-30 p.m. in Madava Bag. All pious and devoted Hindus are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY MARATHA STUDENTS GATHERING.

A social gathering of all Maratha students wil be held in Raghunath Maharaj Samadh near Crawford Market on February 12th. An eloquence competition is also arranged. Fee for school students is annas 12 and for college students 1-8-0. Those that have not given their names as yet should give in before 8th February to Mr. P. M. Sonthey, Secretary, Hanuman Buildings No. 4 Room No. 39 Lamington Road near Imperial Cinema.

MR. FRED. B. SMITH.

The noted lecturer Mr. Fred. B. Smith from New York who will speak on "International Friendship and Good Will." It is now definitely arranged that Mr. Smith is to spend 4 days in Bombay, (March 7th—10th) while on his world tour in the interests of International Friendship and Goodwill. Mr. Smith is one of the most powerful orators which America has produced. His present world tour is being made under the auspices of the "World Alliance of Churches" and the "Federated Council of the Churches in America."

Among the objectives in addition to that of generally advancing the principles of International Friendship and goodwill may be mentioned that of magnifying the unique place and opportunity of the Christian Church in the era of re-adjustment and to assist in a better interpretation and adaptation of Christianity to the present world crisis.

LOBOUR TROUBLE IN BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL SCAVENGERS STRIKE.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN THE CITY.

Yesterday morning about three hundred Mahar scavengers of the Bombay Municipality, out of the total number of two thousand, laid down their tools all of a sudden. It appears from enquiries made that the demands of these scavengers on strike are that they should have one month's pay as bonus and some increase in their existing wages.

The strikers say that they should be treated on the lines of millworker. The majority of these Mahar scavengers put up, at present, in the Municipal chawl at Kamatipura in which some mill-workers also live as subtenants. The male Mahar scavengers are, at present, charged eight annas each and the females five annas as rent. Kathiwadi scavengers, who are in a majority, have not yet struck work. At present the wages of male scavengers are Rs. 23 and those of females Rs. 19 per month.

The strike situation, on the whole, seems to be very serious. Some of the bye-lanes and roads in the city presented disgusting spectacles of dust and cutchra lying all over yesterday. All the strikers assembled at the Esplanade Maidan and discussed their demands among themselves. They dispersed towards the close of evening.

PROCESS AGAINST SWEEPERS.

In the afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Dr. Sandiland, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, appeared with Mr. Taylor, Solicitor, of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co. (Solicitors to Bombay Municipality) and lodged information against 112 scavengers under Section 3 Act 5 of 1890 and prayed for immediate process.

Mr. Taylor said the scavengers were on strike now and the matter was urgent.

His Worship—Why did you not come in the morning?

Mr. Taylor—We had prepared information against 112 persons.

His Worship—Why have they gone on strike?

Mr. Taylor—Because they want more pay and they were on strike 18 months ago and we had to prosecute them in the court of the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

His Worship.—But why should you come here. The offence is committed in different localities and you should go to different Magistrates.

Mr. Taylor—They are all congregating in the Maidan and it would expedite matters if Your Worship tried the case.

His Worship then granted summons returnable this afternoon at 3-30 p.m.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
TUESDAY, February 7, 1922.

THE TEST.

The Government of India are confirmed optimists indeed if they imagine that the latest communique to which the Home Department has committed itself will operate as propaganda favourable to them. For the communique adduces not a single new argument to strengthen the Government communiques—especially after ment's position and to justify the attitude they have taken up. The old and worn allegations about the neccessity for protecting law-abiding citizens from non-cooperators' violence, about the sinister activities of volunteers organizations are repeated. But India has discounted these long since. To-day their repetition cannot convince when at the time the charge were made India refused to accept as "proofs" the mere allegations of Governors and of Government communigues. And it is not convincing especially after the non-official voting on Munshi Iswar Saran's resolution and the overwhelming defeat of the Behar and Bengal Governments, not to speak of the resolution passed by the Bombay Conference. The latest effort of the Home Department in its role of Press agent of repression seems aimed at a deliberate obscuring of issues. Mahatma Gandhi has charged the Government of India with obstinacy in repression and with a bad faith in the matter of calling a Peace Conference. The Government retort with the declaration that non-cooperation provoked repression. Granted. But if we are to descend to a child's dispute of "Who began it first?" let us carry this at least through to its end. What then provoked Non-Cooperation? It was certainly not *good* Government. Since the Government of India descend to childishly querulous and futile arguments we must deal with them as one deals with a child. This Government is the House the English built. These are the Actions done in the House the English built. This is the Unrest bred of the Actions done in the House the English built. This is the Obstinacy which replied to the Unrest that was bred of the Actions done in the House the English built. This is the Non-cooperation that answered the Obstinacy that replied to the Unrest that was bred of the Actions done in the House the English built. This is the Repression provoked by the Non-cooperation that answered the Obstinacy that replied to the Unrest that was bred of the Actions done in House the English built in India.

Has the nursery jingle brought us any nearer to a solution of the problem? On the contrary the vital issues have been obscured. The Independents desired a Round Table Conference which would examine the roots of things—the Actions done in the House the English built and the House itself. Mahatma Gandhi desired such a Conference and Lord Reading once said he also wished for it. But the Government's communique read in the light of the Independents' statement we publish to-day makes only one thing clear and it is that the Government have not the will to peace. The correspondence that passed between the Independents and Lord Reading turns on the demand made by the former that the Viceroy state wherein precisely the Conference's suggestions did not fit in with his terms for a Peace Conference. The Independents went so far as to assure Lord Reading that they would do their utmost to modify their proposals to suit His Excellency but needed guidance as to the modifications the Viceroy desired. But Lord Reading would not, or could not, explain precisely why he rejected the Independents' appeal. His first vague and sweeping rejection remains unsupported by a scrap of reasoned argument. Nor has the Government's communique gone any further.

There can be only one effect of the Government's communique and the Independents' statement. The Viceroy has been challenged to prove the genuineness of his words at Calcutta. He has failed to do so. Instead he has hummed and hawed and taken refuge in a repetition of vague assertions or in absolute silence. The country will judge between the Congress and Lord Reading and we have little doubt as to what the country's verdict will be. Whatever may be Mahatma Gandhi's attitude—however unreasonable it may seem in the eyes of Lord Reading—the fact remains that the Mahatma has laid his cards on the table while the Viceroy refuses to disclose his hand—his reasons for not meeting the Congress party in the half-a-way house provided by the Independents' invitation. The Mahatma's offer of "concessions" the Viceroy admits provides for the complete cessation of all Non-Cooperation activities except the mere enrolment of Volunteers. In other words Non-Cooperation would merely continue to exist as a name and not as a working force if the Viceroy summoned a Conference. But the Government of India now want more. Presumably they desire the dissolution of the Congress and Khilafat organizations. Did Mr. Lloyd George insist on the dissolution of Dail Eireann and the disbandment of the Irish Republican army as a preliminary to a Peace Conference with Sinn Fein? Had he done so, there could have been no Peace Conference and no settlement. Platitudes and reservations carry no conviction. If the Viceroy desires Peace through a Conference it was for him to act as one desiring this. He spoke the part but failed to act it when opportunity was afforded him to make his words good. How little weight can be attached to his Government's communique will be apparent from its parrot-like reiteration of Sir Santaran Nair's gross misrepresentation that Mahatma Gandhi "made it apparent that the proposed Conference would be called merely to register his decrees." No statement could be further from the truth. Writing in "Young India" of January 19, Mahatma Gandhi made it clear that a Conference was necessary and he emphatically declared that though, the Congress having fixed its minimum, there could be no room for bargaining, there *could* be on the side of the Viceroy and his Government as on the side of the people *an appeal to reason.* "That," he wrote, "is my meaning of a meeting of equals who eliminate the idea of force, and instantly shift their ground as they appreciate the injustice of their position." The Mahatma proceeded to assure the Viceroy and every body concerned that "the Congressmen or non-cooperators are as reasonable beings as may be found on earth or India" and that "if he summons the conference it means either that he recognises the justice of the claims or hopes to satisfy the Congressmen, among others, of the injustice thereof." The Independents, in accents of appeal, reinforced these considerations and endeavoured to impress upon His Excellency the outstanding facts that the resolutions of the Bombay Conference had succeeded in creating an atmosphere of conciliation and that there was an earnest desire on the part of all sections of the public to find a real solution of the problems facing the country and that, finally, what was needed was a statesmanlike response from the Viceroy in accordance with his Calcutta speech. Why was the response not forthcoming? What considerations operated to induce his reticence when asked by the Independents to state his desires? India can only conclude that his silence was due to two things—first, that he had no good reasons to advance and second that the Government had determined to pit Repression against Non-Cooperation till the bitter end. Another explanation has been suggested to us. Lord Reading, it is said, has, in this connection, succumbed to agitation in British and Anglo-Indian papers and to the influence of his entourage, much in the same way as he was stampeded into inangurating the present repressive policy after the Calcutta hartal of November 17 and that a false sense of prestige, as usual, Blocks the way to honourable peace. Mischievous and dangerous suggestions such as those in which the "Observer" indulges have probably smothered the latent generous instinct of Lord Reading to place Justice above Prestige. The "Observer" characteristically raises a false issue. It is not the *existence of British position* which is at stake in the East, but the good faith of Britain, the vindication of Justice, and, above all, the honour of India. The way of at once redeeming Britain's good faith, vindicating Justice and upholding India's honour is clear. It is the way of conciliation. It is by this gesture of true statesmanship—"the competent action" for lack of which the "Observer" twits him and Mr. Montagu—and not by yielding to the Junker claptrap about compelling respect for British regime by a repressive policy, that a true solution of the crisis can be found.

Notes of the Day.

The Premier's Talent.

In an article in the "Outlook" in mail week occurs the following shrewd observation:—"Mr. Lloyd George has an unprecedented talent for winning great triumphs by the simple reparation of his own errors." It may be added that the Premier's talent extends also to winning great obloquy by the simple recantation of his own wiser words. The famous pledge to India's Muslims was couched in words comparatively wise. The Premier's recantation delivered to the first Khilafat Delegation was an error that won him and the Government he represents, the distrust of Muslims the world over and of Hindus. It remains now to be seen whether Mr. Lloyd George will achieve another "personal triumph" in the matter of a Near Eastern settlement. His sudden realization of the folly of his former ways in the matter of Russia and Germany induced the proposed Genoa Conference—and, incidentally, a political crisis in France. But while M. Briand fell under the displeasure of the French Chamber because he had lent an ear to the blandishments of our persuasive Premier, a sudden change of Mr. Lloyd-George's policy towards Turkey and Greece will not provoke a Cabinet crisis in France. Instead it will only bring Britain and France to a single opinion on at least one of the countless occasions of disputes that offer. And after Turkey,—Egypt and India. Will Mr. Lloyd George here exercise his "talent for winning great triumphs by the simple reparation of his own errors." We believe that ultimately he will—provided a General Election does not remove him from office. It seems that the winning of a reputation and triumphs as a British Premier is quite a simple matter. All one need do is to perpetrate the most eggregious blunders and then repair them.

Futility.

The resolution of the Bengal Legislative Council demanding the withdrawal of repressive measures and release of all political prisoners is proving an acid test of the reality of the "Reforms" and the genuineness of the willingness of the bureaucrats to "cooperate" with the Moderates. It is over a week since the resolution was adopted by the Council by a large majority but there is hardly any sign as yet that Lord Ronaldshay and his colleagues are willing to abide by the decision of the Council. On the other hand, there is every indication to show that the Government are as unrepentent and defiant of public opinion as ever and that they are determined to flout the deliberate verdict of their own Council. The arrests of volunteers are going on as ever and public meetings are being dispersed with baton charges. Repression, thus, instead of being withdrawn, is increasing. What then becomes of the boast of our Moderate friends that the Councils are a power for good and that the bureaucracy is readily paying heed to the voice of the "chosen representatives of the people?" An ounce of stern fact like the open defiance of the Council by the bureaucracy is worth a ton of the pious declarations of the Moderates.

The Truth.

If any one among the Moderates is still under the delusion that the bureaucracy will be prepared to part with a jot of its genuine power, in deference to the opinion of the "co-operators," the so-called colleagues of the bureaucracy in the legislature, let him read the following comments of the Allahabad Anglo-Indian journal, which certainly may be expected to know more of the mentality of the bureaucrat than the non-official "co-operators":—"Government, needless to say, will not fold its hands in response to the demands of legislators who represent only an infinitesimal number of the people of this country. Councils or no Councils, it will maintain order, protect the law-abiding and combat revolution. If it failed in that duty it would betray its trust and bring India to ruin. It might have been expected that the new Councils would, without hesitation, support the authorities in the stern task that lies before them. That expectation has been disappointed, and Government will have to pursue its course without the co-operation of men from whom it had every right to expect the strongest support." Our contemporary does not, of course, expect either the Moderates or the people of this country to appreciate the attitude of the bureaucracy, but "it will be appreciated in England, which is at last closely watching the political situation." All pretence of the Government being responsible to the people of this country is thus thrown overboard and the naked fact of the absolute autocracy of the system which is disposing of the destinies of India is exposed for all the world to see. If there is any honest Moderate who can tell us that the facts are not as they appear at present, we shall be glad to be so convinced.

A Convert to Sanity.

Sir Valentine Chirol and Lord Sydenham have had recently a wordy duel in the columns of the London "Times" over the question of repression. Sir Valentine, departing from his theory of repression being the best remedy for the malady of national awakenings, which he enthusiastically took up in his "Indian Unrest," denounced the policy of Lord Allenby in Egypt. This change for the better which has come over him was naturally too much for the obscurantism of that arch-reactionary, Lord Sydenham, who reminded the former of "that excellent book" his "Indian Unrest," in which repression had been defended and accused him of having "drifted" from his earlier principles. Sir Valentine confesses that he justified "repression" only under certain circumstances and that he is "not in the least ashamed of having modified some of the opinions which I expressed ten years ago." Sir Valentine also adds that though he still believes in the necessity and justifiability of repression in certain circumstances, he has had occasion to realise that it is liable to abuse. He defines "certain circumstances" by illustrating the Moplah rebellion, for quelling which repression had to be used. As against this he draws attention to Jallianwalla Bagh Tragedy and shows how it can be abused. "What I contend is," Sir Valentine proceeds, "that any policy is reprehensible which, as in Egypt to-day, seems to me calculated to provoke unlawful forms of resistance, and, therefore, in turn repression, for which there would have been otherwise no occasion; and any form of repression is reprehensible which, as in General Dyer's case at Amritsar, departed, to borrow the stern language of His Majesty's Government, from 'certain standards of conduct which no civilised Government can with impunity neglect.'" This is indeed a refreshing abandonment of an untenable position which Sir Valentine took up ten years ago and we congratulate the Egyptians on possessing in him a champion against Allenbyism. Will Lord Reading care to ponder over Sir Valentine's words and retrace his steps betimes?

A Disease?

An artless correspondent referring to a Reuter's cable published in an evening contemporary yesterday and appearing in our issue of date which cable reports that "seventy-two fresh attacks of foot and mouth disease" have occurred on a single day in Scotland, writes to seek enlightenment as to the precise nature of the disease. Our tame Veterinary Editor being indisposed it remains for us to enlighten our correspondent as disastrously as we may. Personally, we have not the vaguest idea as to the disease in question beyond a hazy notion that animals only are susceptible to it. But since Reuter's cable merely hints at this fact we cannot resist the temptation of ignoring the hint and horrifying our readers with the suggestion that a serious case of foot and mouth disease is manifest in Burma. Sir Reginald Craddock, (as a telegram in our news columns emphasises once again) hardly ever opens his mouth without putting his foot in it.

Justice!

We have already referred in these columns to the flogging of political prisoners in the Faridpur jail and the official attempt to gloss over this barbarity on the plea of jail discipline. A few days ago the Bengal Government was interpellated on the subject and had to admit that the District Magistrate—the very person who along with some of his sub-ordinates was accused of ill-treatment of the prisoners—had supplied the Government with the data for the communique which the latter issued on the 3rd January, 1922 in justification of the Magistrate's conduct! That is to say, the Magistrate is allowed by the Government to pose as a judge in his own case! Such is justice administered in the Reading regime!

Cantonment Grievances.

After much hesitation and considerable delay, Government have made up their minds to bring peace to the troubled minds of the Cantonment populations. There is no denying the fact that the poor people living mainly to minister to the comforts of the British soldiery have been made to live in a no-man's land. For, in Cantonment areas they have neither civil administration nor military but an administration compounded of the two, which does not give a healthy mixture. That the grievances of these people are crying is sufficiently indicated by the proceedings of the Cantonments Conference. The organisers of this Conference are not of the "professional agitator" class clamouring for Utopias actuated by "sentimental patriotism" but men who desire the simple bread-and-butter fare of the feast of liberty. If they are not conceded such extra "luxuries" such as freedom of speech and of writing, they request the gods to give them at least such simple necessities of civic existence as the right to the use of property legally owned and the right to trade. But the so-called necessity of military discipline and requirements makes even peaceful trade and peaceful possession of property very difficult, thanks to the rigorous Cantonment Code. The speeches delivered by Mr. Pyari Lal and Mr. Haroon Jaffer at this year's Cantonments Conference make it plain to every one the pressing need there is for adequate reform in Cantonments.

Need of Reform.

The resolution passed at the Conference which met at Amballa in the middle of last month demanded, among other things, the deletion of Section 215 and 216 from the Cantonment Code, non-interference with the existing rights of the house-owners to live in their own houses, the withdrawal of the unwarranted legal protection now afforded to officials in cases where they exceed their powers, the annuling of leases enforced under the Cantonment Manual and Army Regulations and the transference of the control of civil administration from the military to the civil authorities. These resolutions, as can be seen by even the man in the street, are the mildest demands of a long-suffering population. Sir Godfrey Fell, who visited the Conference, promised that the Cantonment reforms would be taken in right earnest. But what kind of a reform is it that Government are going to effect? The "Gazette of India" publishes a draft amendment of the Cantonment Code of 1912 by which only section 216 thereof is sought to be rectified. This section empowers the Commanding Officer of a Cantonment to prohibit any person from re-entering the area of which he is in command, with or without assigning any reasons for his action, if he is satisfied that the person is dangerous to the discipline of the members of the army. While Government have not taken into consideration other grievances mentioned above, even this so-called amendment of an obnoxious section which upholds the arbitrary power of the Commanding Officer, ignores the most essential right of a people—the right to unmolested residence and enjoyment of one's own property. The section is so comprehensive that it empowers the Commanding Officer, ruffled by every breath of popular agitation, to expel any man as a mischief-monger. The sooner, therefore, such a retrograde and arbitrary measure is ended the better will it be. It is beyond amendment.

MAB ATTACKS POLICE STATION.

HEAVY CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

A mob of 2,000 volunteers and villagers made organised attack on the Police Station at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur District on Saturday afternoon. They killed the entire Police Station staff and Chaukidar and eight armed policemen who had been sent to reinforce the police station. All police station buildings were burnt, all bodies were stripped and burnt. It is believed two volunteers were killed and several wounded. The railway staff were prevented from communicating, the railway line being cut between Chauri Chaura and Gorakhpur.

The District Magistrate took out reinforcements but arrived too late. Communications have been resorted, but the situation is extremely anxious. A company of the military has been asked for by the Commissioner. Total police casualties are 4 Two Sub-Inspectors and Fifteen Constables killed.

VICEROY AND MALAVIYA CONFERENCE.

"NO BASIS FOR PROFITABLE DISCUSSION."

TEXT OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Messrs. Jinnah, Jayaker and Natrajan, Secretaries of the Representative Conference held in Bombay on the 14th and 15th Ultimo have issued the following statements to the Press:—

1. The Resolutions passed at the Conference were sent by wire to His Excellency the Viceroy on the 16th January last (these Resolutions have already been issued to the Press). The last para of the said communication to His Excellency the Viceroy stated.

"Should His Excellency desire further elucidation regarding Conference Chairman Sir M. Visvesvaraya and Secretaries Jinnah and Jayakar, will wait on His Excellency on convenient date. General desire for peaceful, harmonious settlement, strongly reflected in proceedings of Conference."

2. This Communication was followed by a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy sent by the Committee on the 27th Ultimo as follows:—

"To, the Private Secretary, to His Excellency the Viceroy, Delhi."

In continuation of our letter 16th confirming telegram of same date, transmitting text of Resolutions passed at Representative Conference, held in Bombay on 14th and 15th January, we beg to submit for His Excellency's information following observations regarding composition and proceedings of Conference, which may be helpful in appreciating real significance of work done at Conference. The Conference was called at very short notice in view of its urgency and invitations were sent to about 350 persons of note in Indian politics, including several members of Indian and Provincial Legislatures. The number of those who attended the Conference was more than 200. Different communities, Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi, Christian, and Anglo-Indian were represented. This fact contributed to weight of debates. Letters and messages were received from several others sympathysing with objects of Conference and wishing it, success. As illustrating the care with which the invitations were issued, it might be mentioned that many persons who wished to be present were not admitted to the Conference, because the object of the conveners was not to hold a political demonstration but to take counsel with the leaders and workers of all parties on burning questions of the hour. Votes were called for only as a means of indicating general trend of opinion among members, on several resolutions considered by Conference and not for measuring exact strength of members supporting each of them. At request of conveners, Sir Sankaran Nair kindly came down from Indore to guide proceedings of Conference as Speaker. He presided at public Session of Conference on 14th and throughout Committee-stage on 15th. Before Conference resumed its session, however, he for reasons, into which it is needless to go here, relinquished Chair. Thereafter Conference resumed session with Sir M. Visvesvaraya as Speaker. Representatives of Non-Cooperation movement and leader Mr. Gandhi were present throughout proceedings. Mr. Gandhi also attended, by invitation, meetings of Committee appointed to consider resolutions. Non-Cooperators and particularly Mr. Gandhi took part in discussions but abstained, in consonance with his creed, from voting on the resolutions. In speech on December 21st last, which Viceroy addressed to Calcutta Deputation. His Excellency observed that he had no assurance from leaders who were responsible for Non-Cooperation activities, that those activities would cease, if Conference were convened. "I deeply regret" said His Excellency, "that those are not present conditions, and discussion which I thought was to have proceeded on high level of patriotic desire by temporary mutual concession and forbearance to the finding of solution of India's present problems takes form, in its present aspect, of request to Government to abandon action without guarantee that the action which has led, or as we believe forced Government to take such action would also cease." In view of these requirements, Bombay Conference passed Resolution III, which has been given final shape in Committee after discussion with Mr. Gandhi. In accordance with understanding arrived at with him at Conference, Working Committee of Congress subsequently passed separate resolutions to similar effect. Working Committee has decided that simultaneously with performance of certain acts by Governments concerned, and in event of Round Table Conference being called and pending such Conference, all Hartals, picketing, and Civil Disobedience should cease. Conference in formulating Resolutions endeavoured as far as possible to secure substantial compliance with conditions defined by His Excellency in Calcutta speech. Committee apprehend actual wording of Resolutions framed under presure of time may not adequately convey extent to which endeavour has succeeded in securing atmosphere of conciliation. Committee hopes, that on Government side terms would be regarded as sufficient. Committee is convinced that there is earnest desire on part of all sections of public to find real solution of the problems facing country and that Conference resolutions constitute distinct advance towards fulfilment of that object. We venture to submit that Conference has effected real improvement in political situation. So far as they have gone, pourparlers, have in Committee's opinion advanced quite as satisfactorily as may be reasonably expected, having regard to exceptional circumstances of present times. Further development of negotiations can only be undertaken with advantage, not by correspondence or open Conferences, but by informal and confidential consultations. That was the reason why in telegram to His Excellency Committee suggested deputation of three of its members to wait on His Excellency at Delhi. Committee believe that with mutual sympathy and goodwill it will not be difficult to adjust needs of situation by confidential conferences and conversations till preliminaries are arranged to satisfaction of all parties. Mr. Gandhi and Working Committee of Congress have undertaken to postpone Civil Disobedience till 31st with express object of facilitating conduct of negotiations. Under ordinary conditions many flaws may be detected in understanding reached so far, and many reasons found to stave off action, but we are persuaded that His Excellency will approach question, to use his own words, in a large and generous spirit and that no advantage or triumph would be claimed on either side and no reproach should be made by anyone either of having been forced to yield or of not having courage to proceed with campaign. Public are anxious to see the country started on career of permanent progress by development of natural resources and increasing utilisation of intelligence and energy of its people. Of this at present they see no signs. The Reforms have not, as was at one time fondly hoped, ushered in new era in this respect. Need of immediate and large constitutional expansion is felt on all hands. Trade and industry are disorganised. Public mind is greatly agitated and dissatisfaction is entering new and acute phase. So long as large numbers of trusted leaders and citizens are confined in prisons, it is useless to expect peace, and delay in dealing with situation may increase unrest and accelerate crisis. Request for Round Table Conference was first put forward by Calcutta Deputation. Bombay Conference representating many shades of opinion, has now endorsed request. Non-Co-Operators are not opposed to it, and Mr. Gandhi their leader is willing to attend Conference in individual capacity, without any terms. All parties in country are thus agreed as to necessity of Round Table Conference. His Excellency Viceroy has expressed himself in its favour, and Committee considers that great advance has already been made towards fulfilment of preliminary conditions with His Excellency to give indication of the attitude he is prepared to take with reference to suggestion made in this letter and to claim from public all further co-operation necessary to realise common object. Jinnah, Jayakar, Natrajan, Secretaries, Malabar Hill."

VICEROY'S REPLY.

3. To this, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy replied as follows, by his letter of the 26th ultimo:

Viceregal Lodge,
DELHI, Jan. 26, 1922.

"From The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.
To the Honorary Secretary, Representative Conference, Bombay.

Sir,—In continuation of my telegrams of 18th and 19th instant, I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 16th January communicating the terms of the resolutions passed by the Representative Conference held at Bombay.

2. In reply I am directed to say that His Excellency regrets that the proposals now put forward should have been regarded by those who subscribed to the resolutions as a response to the sentiments which he expressed at Calcutta. His Excellency has considered these proposals but is unable to discover in them the basis for a profitable discussion on the subject of a Round Table Conference. No useful purpose would, therefore, be served by entering into any detailed examination of their terms.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) S R. HIGNELL,
COMMITTEE'S REJOINDER.

4. Thereupon the Committee sent the following telegram on the 30th ultimo to His Excellency the Viceroy:

"To Private Secretary, to His Excellency The Viceroy, Delhi."

Your letter of 26th January received today. Our letter wired to you on 27th gives our reasons for regarding proposals put forward as substantial response to sentiments expressed by His Excellency at Calcutta. Committee are anxious to know why His Excellency is unable to discover in them basis of profitable discussion on subject of Round Table Conference. Committee will be grateful to know which terms of Conference proposals are not acceptable, because Committee in that case will endeavour to meet His Excellency's wishes Committee strongly feel present conditions most favourable for discussion and settlement and in view of seriousness of situation venture to request His Excellency to reconsider the matter.

Jinnah, Jayakar, Natrajan,
Secretaries, Malabar Hill."

COMMITTEE'S LETTER TO MAHATMA.

5. On the same day the Committee sent to Mr. Gandhi the following letter:

"Maldon House," Marine Lines,
Bombay, 30th January, 1922.

Dear Mahatmaji, We are sending you herewith, for your private information, a copy of a reply received to-day from His Excellency the Viceroy and also copy of our letter sent to him by wire asking for a reconsideration of the matter. The Com-

(Continued on Page 8.)

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

RECORD OF EXCELLENT WORK.

SHANTUNG AGREEMENT SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 6.

When he said farewell to President Harding, Mr. Balfour expressed the greatest satisfaction with the success achieved by the Washington Conference, which demonstrated the feasibility of the Conference method of dealing with international questions. This was in no way the least of the Conference's accomplishments, foreshadowing a wider field or international co-operation and exerting psychological influence which promised to outweigh Washington's substantial performances.

Yesterday's historic gathering culminated with the signing of the Shantung Agreement, thus removing one of the big rocks upon which ex-President Wilson's League of Nations projects had foundered, and one of the chief stumbling-blocks in the way of Japanese-American friendship. The Washington Conference might justly claim that it had accomplished its aims; Firstly, limiation of armaments had been solidly secured by Naval Treaty, and secondly, the basis of peace in Pacific had been satisfactorily laid under the Quadruple Alliance, the fortification clauses of which would render naval war between Japan and America practically impossible.

SUBMARINE MEANCE.

Naturally criticism is not absent. British gratification is tempered with note of regret that the economies effected in battleships have been partly nullibed by the failure to limit submarine construction, dissatisfaction about which has not been removed by the agreement which defines the legitimate operations of submarines, which nobody expects would be honoured in the stress of warfare.

That land armaments have been left intact is also unsatisfactory, while the Chinese question would have been more happily settled had France returned Kwangchauwang, following Anglo-Japanese examples in restoring Weihaiwei and Shantung; but the fact that the Conference avoided prejudgments leaves the door open to further progress, and the present gathering is now regarded merely as one of a series of future conferences.

SHANTUNG TREATY SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Feb. 6.

Washington.—The Shantung Treaty has been signed. In the Pan-American Building, Messrs. Kato, Shidehara and Hanihara signed for Japan, and Messrs. Sze, Koo and Wang for China. Messrs. Hughes and Balfour were present.

U. S. ARMY REDUCTION.

GEN. PERSHING'S BILL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 7 a.m. Feb. 6.

Washington.—General Pershing as Chief of the Staff of the Army has transmitted to the Congress a Bill to reduce the number of Army officers from 17,000 to 12,000.

U. S. FARM EXPORTS

HOW TO ASSIST INCREASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 6.

Washington.—Mr. Hoover Secretary for Commerce, giving evidence before the Inter State Commission declared that a thousand million dollars expended on railroads in the form of Government credit would assist the farmer more than double that amount expended abroad with the idea of increasing farm exports. Mr. Hoover further advocated reduction of railroad freight rates for the economic betterment of the country.

"FATTY ARBUCKLE" CASE.

JURY DISAGREES AGAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd, 8, a.m. Feb. 6..

San Francisco.—The second trial of the cinema star "Fatty" Arbuckle has ended, as did the first trial, in disagreement by the Jury, of whom ten out of twelve favoured conviction. The prosecution foreshadows a third trial.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE IN CAIRO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 6.

Cairo.—Lord Northcliffe was received in audience by the Sultan to-day.

BOUNDARIES' QUESTION.

SIR JAMES INTERVIEWS MR. CHURCHILL.

MR. COLLINS' STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd, 8, a.m. Feb. 6.

Sir James Craig the Ulster Premier, interviewed Mr. Winston Churchill to-day, at the Colonial Office with reference to the deadlock on the boundaries question.

In a subsequent interview, Sir James said he had suggested to Mr. Michael Collins an adjournment of the consideration of the question for a week, but Mr. Collins had replied the differences were so wide that an adjournment was useless. Mr. Collins had produced, Sir James declared, the plans which made it clear he had promised to bring into the Irish Free State almost half Northern Ireland including the Counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone, large parts of the Counties of armagh and Down, and Derry city, Enniskillen and Newry. In the face of such proposals an uncompromising resistance was necessary.

Mr. Michael Collins, in a statement issued in Dublin, says the treaty provided that boundaries should be decided by inhabitants of the areas concerned. The majorities must rule, and in any map marked on that principle South Ireland has secured immense anti-partition majorities. Mr. Collins urged that the whole Parliamentary representation of Ireland should meet to adopt a policy and form a Constitution. The alternative, he said, was the resumption of old disturbances and animosities.

"FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE"

INFECTION SPREADING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 6.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries reports seventy-two fresh attacks of foot and mouth disease to-day making 279 infected cases. Five more Scottish counties and also Leicestershire have been declared infected. Nearly two hundred suspected new cases are being investigated. The movement of animals has been prohibited in practically the whole of Yorkshire, Durham and Northumberland and completely in Cheshire.

OUTBREAK IN PARIS

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 6.

Paris.—An outbreak of foot and mouth disease is reported at Montpellier.

REACHING MT. EVEREST

NEXT YEARS HOPEFUL EXPEDINION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 6.

Lecturing at the Royal Institution, Sir Francis Younghusband said he was hopefnl of reaching the summit of Mount Everest in the forthcoming expedition on account of last year's success in discovering the most feasible way of ascent. Sir Franiis said the climbing party would consist of eight men, two of whom would be officers of the Indian Army and two would be held in reserve.

CANCER RESEARCH WORK.

LORD ATHOLSTAN AND EARL OF ATHLONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd, 8, a.m. Feb. 6.

Montreal.—Arising from the suggestions from England that he should divert his offer of one hundered thousand dollars to cancer research work instead of as a reward to the discoverer of the cure for the disease, Lord Atholstan has cabled to the Earl of Athlone that he abides by the terms of his original offer, but he donates an additional hundered thousand dollars for the purpose suggested.

INTERNATIONAL AIR CONFERENCE.

TO MEET AT THE GUILDHALL ON FEB. 7.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., Feb. 6.

Six hundred public and business men will take part in the International Air Conference, which the Lord Mayor opens at the Guildhall on February seventh. There will be delegates from the Governments of Britain and the Dominions, and also from Labour, the Universities, Municipalities and various scientific and public bodies. The Conference will deal mainly with the commercial development of civil aviation.

Many of the most up-to-date aircraft, including the latest fighting machines, will be exhibited at Croydon Aerodrome.

The death is announced of Sir Edward Tootal Broadhurst, Bart.

"NO CHANGE OF FRONT."

"SUFFERING---ONLY WAY TO SWARAJ".

WHAT THE INDEPENDENTS SHOULD DO.

MAHATMA GANDHI ON THE ISSUE BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

(From our Special Representative.)
BARDOLI, Feb. 6.

I interviewed Mahatmaji on Sunday morning. He was quite hale and hearty and was about to begin in his dail round the item of spinning. His son Ramdas brought him a spinning wheel and Mahatmaji as he went on turning the wheel replied to my questions with his remarkable calmness. At times as his voice was lost in the music of the spindle, I begged of him to repeat inaudible portion. His accents were flowing faster than my hands could take down.

Q.:—What has led the Working Committee to lay emphasis on foreign propaganda now, thus reversing the decision of the Nagpur Congress.

A.:—The question is wrongly put. The Nagpur Congress did not taboo foreign propaganda by way of dissemination of news and the Working Committee has now called upon me to submit a scheme for dissemination of news in foreign countries and now. I am taxing my wits to see what more the country can do beyond its sufferings to desseminate news in foreign countries.

Q.:—How do you intend to organise the propaganda?

A.:—The question, I answered by my reply to the first that I have got to think out whether anything can be done by way of supplementing propaganda through sufferings. My own impression is that sufferings constitute the best and the most eloquent propaganda. However, as the Working Committee has put the burden on my shoulders, I shall endeavour honestly to try and see whether anything more can be done.

IGNORANCE ABOUT INDIA.

Q.:—Does not the fact that such a redical journal, as the "Nation" of London should misread the situation in India and suggest your deportation show that there is abysmal ignorance in England regarding the true significance of your movement and that the Nagpur Congress decision was to a large extent responsible for this state of things?

A.:—I do not think so. In my opinion the British public and also other foreign countries are better informed to-day than they were before the Nagpur Congress. But ignorance such as the "Nation" has betrayed will always be there, when newspapers have to deal with events all the world over. In my opinion such ignorance is inevitable and we shall never be able to overtake it except by being more or less indifferent to what they say but doing everything that we can by our action to avoid the possibility of ignorance. Let me give an illustration. When I am deported or even executed the eyes of the whole world would be opened to the enormity of the wrong but not till then. To-day English journals are entitled to distrust both my actions and my motives but when I am no longer on the scene to challenge ignorance by my speech these publicists will find it necessary to inform themselves better that has been my experience. I could not interest South Africa or even India in the question relating to the status of the British Indians till people began to suffer and I have, therefore learnt that it is no use talking to people who do not want to listen. Our sufferings will create a receptive atmosphere.

Q.:—What do you think of the suggestion made recently in the "Chronicle" that an alliance of understanding should be come to with the leaders should be come to with the leaders of suffering subject nations like Egypt and Ireland to fight the imperialism of the Western nation by Non-cooperation propaganda?

A.:—I should love to see such an alliance but that will come in its own time. It is my humble opinion that we are not getting sufficiently advanced in the direction to form a useful alliance. I do not believe in paper alliances. They will come naturally when we are ready.

GOVERNMENT AND REPRESSION.

Q.:—Do you think that the defeat of the Bengal Government on the resolution for the withdrawal of repression and release of political prisoners will compel the Government to abandon repression or do you expect it to defy the council. In the Councils are defied, do you not think that the reforms will be shown once more to be a farce and will it not be a deliberate blow to the self-respect of the co-operators to continue a minute more in the Council?

A.—It is as likely as not that the Government will recede from their untenable policy because of the recolve of the Council. Had there been no Non-Co-operation such a resolution would have been treated with indifference, but now if they defy the Council, Government will have nothing but naked brutality to fall back upon and I cannot make such interpretation of their action. In my opinion the very fact of repression such as is now going on is positive proof of the farcical nature of the reforms, But flouting the Council's opinion will certainly be an ocular demonstration to the councillors of their own impotence.

Q.:—What do you make out of the release and re-arrest of Lala Lajpatrai?

Answer.—I can only pity a government which resorts to such short sighted folly of re-arresting Lala Lajpatrai. It can only stiffen the attitude of the Punjabees and of Indians in general.

Q.:—Do you expect to be arrested the moment Bardoli begins mass Civil Disobedience and are you convinced after your stay in Bardoli for over a week that the movement will not collapse in your absence?

A.:—It is very difficult to say what government will do to me when the time limit expires. But I certainly do not expect the people of Bardoli to collapse immediately I am arrested. But if they do collapse government's action in arresting me will be certainly justified. by reason of any such weakening. If India is really ready then my arrest like the arrests of all other workers must result in Non-co-operaties activities being stimulated and the atmosphere of non-violence being retained. Personally I have no misgivings on the point, but it is difficult for anybody to say with certainty what will happen after my arrest. There is so much superstition regarding my supposed powers, human and superhuman that sometimes I feel that my imprisonment, deportation and execution would be quite justified. This belief in the possession of superhuman powers by me is really a bar to national progress and Government will deserve the thanks of reasonable humanity, if they remove me from the people's midst and do not afterwards become mad themselves; But deal with people with justice and without terrorism. But recent events do not fill me with any such hope, about the Government.

BARDOLI'S FITNESS.

Question: Are you convinced apart from the resolution at the Bardoli Conference that Bardoli is really fit to undertake such a step. Has Bardoli become self sufficient so far as production of pure *Khadi* is concerned?

A.:—So far as I can see I certainly think that Bardoli is fit. No *Taluka* is so much insured against non-violence as Bardoli and this assurance has undoubtedly counted with me a great deal in making up my mind. It has not been self-sufficient as yet; But it will be so presently. People are willing but further organisation is necessary.

Q.:—Can you still maintain in face of cases of assaults and flogging and still many more sufferings on extensive scale in the future that the present movement is the only shortest cut to Swaraj with minimum sufferings?

A.:—I have no doubt about it, because painful as the sufferings are, they would be still more if there was retaliation on the part of people. If people remain sufficiently non-violent Government efforts would be exhausted for want of reaction. It is a scientific truth which admits of no exception. Therefore, whatever sufferings the people might have to go through now they would be hundred times greater if they offered violence against Government violence.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Q.:—May I know if the sufferings of hundreds of young men in jails weigh upon your decision to take steps regarding mass Civil Disobedience? Do you not think that they should be honourably acquitted as early as possible having gained all that they fought for?

A.:—Certainly and therefore, it is that I have made their release and stoppage of all barbarity the exclusive issue for mass Civil Disobedience at the present moment.

Q.:—Do you not expect Government to baffle your attempts by conniving at your Civil Disobedience activities at least for a long time to come? Can they not forego their land revenue or postpone it till some distance day rather than precipitate an undesirable situation? What steps do you propose to take in that case?

A.:—Government can certainly do that. If they do I will respect their wisdom and restraint by refraining from taking any irritating action. But that really means that Bardoli having attained its freedom her example would be infectious and unless Government want to yield to popular opinion, they will make it a point of prestige to collect revenue at the point of the bayonet.

FAITH IN MOSLEMS.

Q.:—Do you believe the Moslems of India will stick to the irreducible minimum of the Congress demands with the same zeal even after the Khilafat question is settled to their satisfaction?

A.:—I have not a shadow of doubt in my mind about it, if only because what is gained in the matter of the Khilafat can only be retained by a self-governing India untrammelled by an dictation from Downing Street.

Q.:—Do you notice any special characteristics of the peasantry of Bardoli.

A.:—I notice nothing special except the beautiful simplicity and innocence of the Bardoli farmers.

Q.:—Was the letter recently addressed to the Viceroy due to any sort of [illegible] tion from any of the members of the Malaviya Conference.

A.:—It was entirely my own creation. As a matter of fact the members of working

(Continued on Page 8.)

"NO RESPONSE TO VICEROY'S SPEECH"

MAHATMAJI'S DEMANDS "UNDISCUSSABLE AND UNACCEPTABLE."

THE ALTERNATIVE.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE TO BE MET WITH STERNNESS AND SEVERITY,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S COMMUNIQUE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

The Government of India (Home Department) have issued the following communique in reply to Mr. Gandhi's letter:—

The manifesto issued by Mr. Gandhi on the 4th February, justifying his determination to resort to Mass Civil Disobedience, contains a series of misstatements. Some of these are so important that the Government of India cannot allow them to pass unchallenged. In the first place, they emphatically repudiate the statement that they have embarked on a policy of lawless repression, and also the suggestion that the present campaign of Civil Disobedience has been forced on the Non-Co-operation party, in order to secure the elementry rights of free association, free speech, and of free Press. *In limine* the Government of India desire to draw attention to the fact that the decision to adopt a programme of Civil Disobedience was finally accepted on the 4th November before the recent notifications, relating either to the Seditious Meetings Act or the Criminal Law Amendment Act, to which Mr. Gandhi unmistakeably refers, were issued. It was in consequence of the serious acts of lawlessness, committed by persons who professed to be followers of Mr. Gandhi and the Non-Co-operation movement, that the Government were forced to take measures, which are in strict accordance with the law for the protection of peaceful citizens in the pursuit of their lawful avocations.

N. C. O. AND DISORDESS

2. Since the inauguration of the Non-Co-operation movement, the Government of India, actuated by a desire to avoid anything in the nature of the repression of political activity, even though it was of extreme character, have restricted their action in relation thereto to such measures as were necessary for the maintenance of law and order and the preservation of public tranquility. Up to November, no steps, save in Delhi last year, were taken against Volunteer associations. In November, however, the Government were confronted with a new and dangerous situation. In the course of the past year, there had been systematic attempts to tamper with the loyalty of the soldiers and the police, and there had occurred numerous outbreaks of serious disorder, directly attributable to the propaganda of the Non-Cooperation Party amongst the ignorant and excitable masses. These outbreaks had resulted in grave loss of life, the growth of a dangerous spirit of lawlessness and an increasing disregard for lawful authority. In November, they culminated in the grave riots in Bombay, in which 53 persons lost their lives and approximately 400 were wounded. On the same date, dangerous manifestations of lawlessness occurred in many other places, and at this period it became clear that many of the Volunteer associations had embarked on a systematic campaign of violence, intimidation and obstruction, to combat which proceedings under the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure had proved ineffective. In these circumstances the Government were reluctantly compelled to resort to measures of a more comprehensive and drastic character. Nevertheless, the operation of the Seditious Meetings Act was strictly limited to a few districts in which the risk of grave disturbances of the peace was specially great, and the application of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908, was confined to associations, the majority of the members of violence which had habitually indulged in violence and intimidation.

It is impossible here to set out in details the evidence which justified the adoption of these measures in the different provinces. Abundant proof is, however, to be found in the published proceedings of the various legislative bodies, in the communiques of different local Government and in the pronouncements of the heads of provinces. While resolute in their determination to enforce respect for law and order, and to protect loyal and peaceful subjects of the Crown, the Government have at the same time taken every precaution, possible to mitigate where desirable, the conditions of imprisonment, and to avoid any action which might have the appearance of vindictive severity. Ample proof of this will be found in the orders issued by local Governments. Numerous offenders have been released, sentences have been reduced and special consideration has been shown in the case of persons convicted of offences under the Seditious Meetings Act or the Criminal Law Amendment Act. There is thus no shadow of justification for the charge that their policy has been one of indiscriminate and lawless repression.

ALI BROTHERS.

3. A further charge, which has been brought by Mr. Gandhi, is that the policy laid down by His Excellency at the time of the apology of the Ali Brothers, namely, that the Government of India should not interfere with the activities of Non-Co-operators so long as they remained non-violent in word and deed. The following citation from the communique of the Government of India issued on the 30th May, conclusively disproves this statement:—"After explaining that in view of the solemn undertaking contained in the statement over their signature it had been decided to refrain from instituting criminal proceedings against Messrs. Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, the Government of India observed, it must not be inferred from the original determination of the Government to prosecute for speeches inciting to violence that promoting disaffection of a less violent character is not an offence against the law. The Government of India desire to make it plain that they will enforce the law relating to offences against the State, as and when they may think fit against any persons who have committed breaches of it."

THE BOMBAY CONFERENCE.

4. It remains for the Government of India to deal with the allegation that His Excellency summarily rejected the proposal for a Conference, although the term put forward by the Conference at Bombay and accepted by the Working Committee of the Congress were quite in keeping with His Excellency's own requirements as indicated in his speech at Calcutta. How far this is from being the case will be manifest from a comparison of His Excellency's speech with the terms proposed by the conference. His Excellency in that speech insisted on the imperative necessity, as a fundamental condition precedent to the discussion of any question of a conference, of the discontinuance of the unlawful activities of the Non-Co-operation party. No assurance on this point was, however, contained in the proposals advanced by the conference. On the contrary, whilst the Government were asked to make concessions which not only included the withdrawal of the notifications under the Criminal Law Amendment and the Seditious Meetings Acts and the release of persons convicted thereunder, but also the release of persons convicted of offences designed to affect the loyalty of the army, and the submission to an arbitration committee of the cases of other persons convicted under the ordinary law of the land. There was no suggestion that any of the illegal activities of the Non-Co-operators other than hartals, picketing and civil disobedience should cease. Moreover, it was evident from the statements made by Mr. Gandhi at the conference, that he intended to continue the enrolment of volunteers in prohibited associations and preparations for Civil Disobedience. Further, Mr. Gandhi also made it apparent that the proposed Round Table Conference would be called merely to register his decrees. It is idle to suggest that the terms of this character fulfilled, in any way, the essentials laid down by His Excellency, or can reasonably be described as having been made in response to the sentiments expressed by him.

NO RESPONSE TO VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Finally, the Government of India desire to draw attention to the demands put forward in the concluding para of Mr. Gandhi's present manifesto which exceeded even the demands made by the Working Committee of the Congress. Mr. Gandhi's demands now include (1) the release of all prisoners convicted or under trial for non-violent activities (2) a guarantee that Government will refrain absolutely from interference with all non-violent activities of the Non-Co-operation party, even though they fall within the purview of the Indian Penal Code, or, in other words, an undertaking that Government will indefinitely hold in abeyance, in regard to the Non-Cooperators, the ordinary and long established law of the land. In return for these concessions he indicated that he intends to continue the illegal and seditious propaganda and operations of the Non-Co-operation party and merely appears to postpone Civil Disobedience of an aggressive character until the offenders now in jail have had an opportunity of reviewing the whole situation. In the same paragraph, he re-affirms the unalterable character of the demands of his party. The Government of India are confident that all right thinking citizens will recognise that this manifesto constitutes no response whatever to the speech of His Excellency at Calcutta and that the demands made are such as no Government could discuss, much less accept.

THE ALTERNATIVE

5. The alternative that now confront the people of India are such as sophistry can no longer obscure or disguise. The issue is no longer between this or that programme of political advance, but between lawlessness with all its dangerous consequences on the one hand, and on the other the maintenance of those principles which lie at the root of all civilised Government. Mass civil disobedience is fraught with such danger to the state that it must be met with sternness and severity. The Government entertain no doubt that in any measures which they may have to take for its suppresion, they can count on the support and assistance of all law-abiding and loyal citizens of His Majesty.

VICEROY AND MALAVIYA CONFERENCE.

(Continued from Page 7.)

mittee is of opinion that these communications should not be published just at present. The Committee request you, pending further communication probably in about three day's time, to kindly postpone your programme at Bardoli. Yours sincerely, (Sd.) M. R. Jayakar, K. Natrajan, for the Secrearies.

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

6. To this letter Mr. Gandhi replied as follows:—

"Tuesday night,

"Dear Mr. Jayakar,—"You will see my letter to the Viceroy. It is being posted to him to-morrow. I am going to delay publication till the 4th. That meets your requirement also. I do not think I could do more. I hope you will find the letter to be unexceptionable. It gives the Viceroy more than he could possibly require. He need not call a round table conference. The more I think of it, the more clear it is to me that he cannot call the conference but he can easily adopt my suggestion, if he wishes to.

I am sending a copy to Malaviyaji.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

Mr. Gandhi's letter to His Excellency the Viceroy dated 1st February 1922 (which has already appeared in the Press) accompanied this letter.

COMMITTEE'S REPLY TO MAHATMA'S LETTER.

7. To this letter of Mr. Gandhi, the Committee sent the following reply:—

Maldon House, Marine Lines, Feb. 2, 1921.

Dear Mahatmaji,—The Committee are in receipt of your letter of Tuesday night addressed to Mr. Jayakar, one of the Secretaries and the copy of your letter to the Viceroy. They regret that you should have thought it advisable to send this letter to the Viceroy, while you were aware, from the copies of the letter from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy and the Committee's reply thereto, sent to you, that correspondence was still going on, on the subject of the Round Table Conference. The Committee cannot agree that your letter either meets their requirements, or is unexceptionable, as you say in your letter.—Yours sincerely, (Sd.) M. A. Jinnah, K. Natrajan, M. R. Jayakar, Secretaries."

VICEROY'S SECOND REPLY.

8. The Committee have received the following communication from His Excellency the Viceroy's Private Secretary, with reference to their telegram of the 27th ultimo:

"Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, Jan. 22.

Dear Sirs,—I am desired to acknowledge your telegram of to-day's date, which has been laid before His Excellency the Viceroy.—Yours faithfully, (Sd.) C. L. Corfield, Asst. Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

9. No reply has yet been received by the Committee to their telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy dated the 30th ultimo.

"NO CHANGE OF FRONT"

(Continued from Page 7.)

Committee were for a moment surprised at what they considered was change of front though, I thought that I had sufficiently prepared the ground in the "Nav Jivan" and "Young India." There is no change of front in the manifesto, but it is simple adaptability to the exigencies of the situation. Supposing you are making for a point and an impassable barrier has been placed in your way by the enemy. Your point of attack is naturally shifted and you will concentrate all your forces upon the barrier before you make further progress. That is precisely what I have done with the full approval of Working Committee.

DUTY OF MODERATES.

Q.:—What do you expect those of the moderates who took part in the Malaviya Conference to do in the event of the failure of the Viceroy satisfying your conditions.

A.:—I would certainly expect them to rally round the standard of free speech, free association and a free press and I expect them to ally themselves with non-cooperators at least to that extent, unless they find another and more expeditious method of forcing justice on the issue raised by me, so far as I understand, there is no difference of opinion in the country.

Q.:—Do you think the Viceroy will give effect to those conditions.

A.:—He ought to.

Q.:—May I know if you do not mind what is going to be your first move, in respect of mass Civil Disobedience.

A.:—My first move naturally would be to consolidate the movement for non-payment and then I shall have to see in what other directions I can offer Civil Disobedience without any danger of violence. You will remember I have the whole of the Statute Book to break through save those resolution which are also a part of the moral Government of the universe.

SIN OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

CONFERENCE AT HALDHARU.

(From our Special Representative.)

BARDOLI, Feb. 6.

Mahatma Gandhi has been staying at Bardoli proper all these days. Workers are busily engaged in their respective duties. Mahatma laid great emphasis on ceaseless and unsparing work in connection with untouchability and *Swadeshi* in his speech at the Conference. In most of the National Schools the bar of untouchability has been removed and untouchable boys sit side by side with boys of other castes.

Srimati Gangaben of Broach with her knowledge of spinning and weaving has camped here. Mr. S. R. Bomanji came here yesterday morning. He visited Mota, a village at a distance of five miles from Bardoli in the company of Mahatmaji and other local workers. At the *Antyajparisad* or the Conference of the untouchables, he addressed the people of the depressed classes that met at a village called Haldharu. At the night meeting at Bardoli Mr. Bomanji was the principal speaker. He is going to Valod side this morning. He decided to stop here permanently only occasionally paying short visit to Bombay. He is dressed from top to toe in khadi. He has the advantage of knowing Gujrati of which he makes full use in mixing freely with the farmers of the villages. Maulvi Shuaib Qureshi, Barrister, is stopping with Mahatmaji.

Mr. Nanalal Kavi presided over the Conference of the untouchables at Haldharu where about 700 untouchables and Patidirs had collected. Mr. Nanalal dealt at length with the sin of untouchability. He exhorted the people to help themselves to come up with other castes by taking to education and eradicating certain objectionable habits in which they indulged. Having quoted instances from Puranic stories.

Resolutions were moved in spirited speeches by Gangaben and Messrs. Kunverji, Dayalji and Bomanji. The speakers included many members of the depressed classes. They said they were intent upon reverting to their old avocation of weaving and they thanked God for the opportunity that was provided them. Resolutions calling upon all the members of their community to give up eating dirty foods and taking alcoholic drinks, revival of spinning and weaving and some more were passed. Haldharu signalised the occasion by giving free dinner to all the untouchable visitors and *Patidars*. The Conference having met in mango trees garden presented a very beautiful appearance.

"SLAVES OF INSANE GANDHI!"

N. C. O.'S LACKING IN "ORIGINALITY."

LATEST OF CRADDOCKIAN CLAPTRAP.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 5.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Rangoon Trade's Association, the Lt.-Governor stated that the Prince of Wales had graciously accorded his permission that the new docks shall bear the name the "Prince Edward Docks," in commemoration of his most successful visit to Rangoon and Burma.

Referring to constitutional Reforms, the Lt.-Governor hoped that all races and creeds would co-operate to make the new constitution a success. He believed that the reforms would be exceedingly liberal in matter of franchise, elected members, and "transferred" subject, and would not suffer in comparison with the most advanced Indian provinces. The success would mainly depend on Burman co-operation, and he believed that the best and sanest elements of the Burmese intelligence would rally round the Government and make the Reforms a success. The Government had endeavoured to keep pace with the growing interest in political reforms, but to keep pace with the extravagant demands of the general council of the Burmese Association was impossible. They had first demanded full India Scheme, then Dominion Home Rule, then Home Rule without the mention of British Empire, and, finally, some declared complete independence would satisfy them. He thought it possible that some leaders were not so disloyal at heart as their action might imply, but they must show that this charitable view was justified by their present conduct and if they maintained the present attitude wanting only of supporters, they would be obliged to dissuade themselves from being leaders. They had displayed neither originality nor constructive ability. They tried to establish tyranny in the name of liberty. They closed the "Pagodas" to Europeans in the name of toleration and railed at the Government schools because of slave mentality, while being themselves slaves of insane Gandhi adding to the folly of the offence of copying without acknowledgment. Parents would find that the label "national schools" cannot long compete with Government schools, in competence and in discipline. While invoking purity and piety of the Buddhist religion, the Extremists were turning some younger monks into a band of turbulent law-breaking hooligans, and some of older men into a slump relying on vulgar abuse. The attempted boycott of the Prince had failed miserably, as it deserved to fail.

Neither the British Government nor any administration would give way to a party whose constructive ability is ruled to unscrupulous intimidations. If they asked for peace they can have it for the asking; if they wish to accelerate to a great deal a responsible Government, they can have it by full co-operation in conveying the Reforms. The Chinese are still open, but they do not take it, the verdict that fell on the people will be pronounced on them.

His Honour concluded by hoping that the wonderful co-operation of all races and classes that made the Prince's visit so successful might be a happy augury for the future progress of Burma. The speech was received with great enthusiasm.

PANDIT MALAVIYA LEAVES FOR BOMBAY.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Feb. 4.

Pandit Malaviya left for Allahabad *en route* to Bombay.

CABLEITEM.

Paris.—Mr. Rechad, formerly the Angora representative in Paris and London, leaves for Angora next week.

"UNJUST AND HUMILIATING."

MR. CHURCHILL'S DECISIONS.

MADRAS LIBERAL LEAGUE'S PROTEST & WARNING.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

Mr. G. A. Natesan, Joint Secretary, Madras Liberal League, has sent the following telegram to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"The Madras Liberal League requests Your Excellency to convey to the Secretary of State for India, its deep disgust, disappointment and dismay at Mr. Churchill's pronouncement at the East African Dinner on the question of the Indian's in Kenya. The decisions announced by Mr. Churchill are in direct contravention of the resolution of the Imperial Conference held last June, and Mr. Montagu's interpretation of the same, are unjust and humiliating to Indians in the extreme. The League desire to warn Government that if the British Cabinet endorses Mr. Churchill's view, the result would be disastrous in India particularly at the present juncture."

LORD ALLENBY LEAVES EGYPT.

"A STRIKING SEND-OFF."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Recd. 1-30, p.m., Feb. 6.

Cairo.—Lord Allenby on leaving for England to-day received a striking send-off by a large representative gathering which included a number of Egyptian ex-Ministers. The High Commissioner was enthusiastically cheered, such demonstrativeness being most unusual. Aeroplanes escorted the train out and accompanied it to Alexandria where 300 notibles saw Lord Allenby off.

"ANGLO-EGYPTIAN UNION"

SOCIETY FORMED IN ENGLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 6.

A meeting presided over by Lord Milner has decided to form society to be called the Anglo-Egyptian Union for the purpose of promoting a better understanding between Great Britain and Egypt. The Executive Committee consists of Sir Henry McMahon, Sir Rennell Rood, Sir Valentine Chirol, Lord Edward Gleichen and Mr. J. A. Spender.

BERLIN RAILWAY STRIKE

A SERIOUS SITUATION

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Recd. 7 a.m. Feb. 6.

Berlin.—A Government manifesto prohibiting the railway strike apparently greatly aggravated the situation and the situation is more serious. The Berlin branch of the German Railway Union joined the strike and Berlin postal officials and telegraphists are showing signs of participating as well as the Municipal employees. If these cease work the supply of essential services will be imperilled. Railway repair shopmen have joined in and there are now about a quarter million men out including about 77,000 engine drivers.

Passenger and goods traffic in North Germany is at complete standstill. Authorities propose to maintain an aerial service for urgent mails and passengers. Efforts to maintain Berlin's milk and food supplies have hitherto failed. Prominent industrial magnates are conferring with the government with a view to mediating in the strike.

THE STRIKE CONDEMNED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Recd. 12 a.m. Feb. 6.

Berlin—The executives of all the General Trades Unions have issued a joint manifesto denouncing the railwaymen's strike, firstly, for failing to consult other Unions regarding a common action, secondly, for imperilling the workers' living conditions, and thirdly, for producing a catastrophe in the foreign policy on the eve of the Genoa Conference The manifesto concludes by urging the strikers to resume work immediately.

HONGKONG SEAMEN'S STRIKE

PROPOSED DRASTIC ACTION

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Recd. 7 a.m. Feb. 6.

Hongkong.—The Government is taking strong action with regard to the seamen's strike which broke out here in the latter half of January. The Secretary for Chinese Affairs issued a proclamation that interference with the Guilds which have no grievance will render the agitators liable to banishment. Strikers may also be deported. Pickets with fixed bayonets, reinforced by police, are patrolling the water front and business Chinese quarters.

A correspondent from Khandwa wires that at the meeting held on the occasion of Moulana M. K. Azad's arrival there, on his way to Chindwara, 41 volunteers were arrested.

The Clan line "Macvicar" arrived in London on the morning of the 2nd inst.

"ROOT RESOLUTION."

APPROVED BY CONFERENCE.

CHINA'S DECLARATION.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Recd. 1-30, p.m., Feb. 6.

Washington.—On the sixth plenary session of the Conference being opened to day Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, presented the general Far Eastern treaty embodying Senator Root's resolution regarding "Open Door" in China. The treaty was approved on rollcall by nine Powers, without debate. The declaration by China not to alienate any portion of her territory was put on record. The conference also approved the treaty providing that an International Commission shall meet in Shanghai immediately to revise the Chinese tariff on the basis of an effective five per cent. revision to be completed within four months and to become effective two months later.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE AND CHINA.

RESPECT FOR LATTER'S INDEPENDENCE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Recd. 12 a.m. Feb. 6.

Washington—Only two treaties will be based on the decision of the Conference affecting China, one dealing with Customs Tariff, the other with "Open Door" and respect for China's sovereignty, independence and integrity. The remaining resolutions will be presented at the final plenary sitting as a series of the joint declaration of the policy. This plenary sitting will be held on Monday when President Harding will deliver his address and heads of the delegations will reply.

INTERESTS IN THE PACIFIC.

LINES OF MUTUAL GUARANTEE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Recd. 12 a.m. Feb. 6.

The "Morning Post's" Correspondent reports from Washington that with regard to the suggestions that Dutch and Portuguese possessions in the Pacific should be guaranteed by the four great Powers it has now been decided that Great Britain, the United States, Japan and France shall exchange identical notes with the Dutch and Portuguese Governments maintaining the *Status Quo* of all Powers with interests in the Pacific.

ALLIED DEBT FUNDING BILL.

GOVT. OBJECTIONS WITHDRAWN.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Recd. 7 a.m. Feb. 6.

Washington,—The Government has withdrawn its objections to the terms of the Allied Debt funding Bill which the House of Representatives has now passed with amendments made by the Senate. The measure will now be submitted to President Harding for his approval.

JOHANNESBURG STRIKE.

SOLIDARITY BROKEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 6.

Johannesburg—The solidarity of the strikers has been broken by the action of the moderate section at Gremiston where strikers repudiating the leaders, asked General Smuts to receive a deputation, and to consider the appointment of an arbitration Court. The Prime Minister consented but a crowd imprisoned the committeemen in their offices and would not release them until they gave their word of honour that they would not visit General Smuts.

COALMINERS' STRIKE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Recd. 1-30, p.m., Feb. 6.

Prague.—145,000 coalminers have struck in Czechoslovakia.

PILFERAGE ON SHIPS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 6.

The report by the Pilferage Committee appointed by the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom states that the years after the armistice claims paid by shipowners exceeded prewar payments, on an average, twenty times. The report deplores the lukewarmness of the police in assisting in the detection of thieves and tracing receivers and recommends greater use of tallies, closer watching, and restriction of access to cargo and holds of ships, while the Port authorities should accept the full responsibility for all cargo not removed from transit sheds within seventy-two hours of landing.

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Glaxo

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—and make their milk puddings, bread-and-milk, porridge, etc., with Glaxo!

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FISCAL COMMISSION.

INDUSTRY MINISTER EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 3.

Rai Bahadur K. Venkata Reddi Naidu, the Minister of Agriculture and Industries in the Government of Madras, was to-day examined by the Fiscal Commission. In the course of a long memorandum, surveying Britain's trade policy and Indian views of the case, the Minister said, "We advocate protection to encourage Indian industries, to provide work for our own labourers, to invest our own capital, to stimulate our infant industries into thriving and energetic adult industries and to stimulate diversity of employment. New duties that we propose will be strong incentive for capital to be invested in industries. Protective tariff also increases our revenue and under the present financial condition of India, that is of utmost importance."

Referring to the financial policy of the Government of India, he observed that ere long a stage would be reached when those who held the strings of the imperial purse would find themselves face to face with bankruptcy. Every province felt hard-pressed to make both ends meet. Taxing of land was out of question and the only possible solution of protecting themselves was by raising a high tariff wall and thereby increasing the revenue.

HIS CONCLUSIONS.

The Minister then set forth the conclusions to which he had arrived. They are (1) India wants to have a national commercial policy with special tariffs, (2) India does not want free trade, (3) India cannot afford to adopt Imperial preference save when Imperial imports are smaller in quantity than foreign goods and save when the articles concerned cannot be produced or manufactured in India, (4) India wants protection to a considerable extent, (5) India wants pretty high tariff for purposes of her revenue as much as for encouragement of Indian industrial development, (6) India wants to impose high tariffs on manufactures which are made in other countries from raw materials exported from this country, (7) India wants to impose a reasonable tariff on articles which she can produce or manufacture in this country but owing to various causes, especially want of efficient machinery, she has not been able yet to make or produce as cheaply as those other countries, (8) India does not want to place any tariff upon import of raw materials or intermediates which she requires for her manufactures or upon machinery and other requisites for her industrial development and (9) India wants to impose a small export duty on her foodstuffs and on exported raw material of which she holds monopoly and upon raw material which is taken from this country to other countries manufactured and brought back and imported into India as finished articles, as also prohibitive tariff upon export of produced or made in the British Empire so long as they do not clash with Indian interests.

The Minister suggested the utility of appointing a permanent Tariff Committee to go into the question of tariffs constantly and to place the tariff policy of India on scientific and economic basis, keeping it up-to-date every year.

Asked to express his opinion in respect of Imperial preference, the Minister stated that he recognised it in principle both on political and sentimental grounds. When India had attained Dominion self-government, the only link between India and other parts of the Empire, he could conceive of, was preferential tariff.

PUBLICITY OFFICER EXAMINED.

Dr. Gilbert Slater, Publicity Officer, Madras, next gave evidence. The witness generally favoured the policy of free trade, but for India he did not consider that the simple policy of either unadulterated free trade or out and out protection was possible. The witness thought that India must have a tariff mainly for revenue, modified by protectionist flavour. From the economic point of view the witness considered direct taxation more suitable and beneficial to India.

Two more witnesses were examined today, one on behalf of Madras Ryotwari Landholders' Association and other on behalf Madras Piece Goods Merchants' Association. Both of them expressed strongly in favour of protection.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

OPENED BY LORD RONALDSHAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

Lord Ronaldshay opened to-day the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene and the Carmichael Hospital for Tropical Diseases. The school was first proposed by Sir Leonard Rogers, who is now in England, in April 1910. The foundation stone was laid by Lord Carmichael on February 24th, 1914 and that of the hospital two years later. A suggestion was made at the time that the hospital should be named after Sir Leonard Rogers but he declined the honour. There are four structures two of which have already been completed and one is in actual use. The hospital has accommodation for about 160 patients both European and Indian. The school has six professional chairs of Pathology, bacteriology, protogology, pharmacology including indigenous drugs, serology, public health, and chemistry and the staff consists of ten professors and six full time research workers and twenty assistants for teaching and investigating tropical diseases.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales sent the following telegram expressing thanks to H. H. the Maharajah Holkar of Indore. "On leaving Indore I thank Your Highness most warmly for your hospitality and kindness to me during my stay at Indore. I much enjoyed my visit to Your Highness' state and take away pleasant memories of my days at Indore."—(A.P.).

PRINCE AT BHOPAL.

STATE BANQUET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHOPAL, Feb. 4.

The Prince of Wales arrived here at Bhopal this morning, and was received by Her Highness the Nawab Begum, Colonel Blakeway, Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, and other high officials of the State and political officers of the Residency. After inspecting the guard of honour furnished by the Bhopal State Sultania Infantry, the Prince shook hands with all the officials, and left with the Begum Saheb for a State drive through the city. The two mile drive was through decorated streets and the Prince was constantly cheered by the crowd on the road side. The escort was formed of Victoria Lancers and other State troops, commanded by Lt.-Col. Nawabzada Hamiddullah Khan. A royal salute was fired on the Prince's arrival at Lal Kothi, where His Royal Highness is staying.

The State banquet to-night in honour of the Prince of Wales was a brilliant function. Cover was laid for about a hundred people. After the loyal toast, Her Highness gave the toast of the Prince in vernacular in the course of which she said to look upon the Prince's visit from the view point of Bhopal alone was to honour the significance of an event of world wide importance. The Prince's visit at this juncture cuold not but be fraught with far reaching consequences to people of the whole country who in these anxious times of excessive unrest and rapid change, needed peace more than anything else, if their orderly progress was to be maintained and the edifice of their prosperity built up so labouriously under the aegis of pax Britanica, was to be saved from evil happenings. In welcoming the Prince, India greeted the heir to the Crown which was the only guarantee of continuance of peace and order in these lands and a visible symbol of stability and solidarity of this beneficent empire. Her Highness dwelt at length on the activities of Bhopal State and steps taken to establish closer relation between Government and people in her state.

The toast was enthusiastically given.

PRINCE'S REPLY.

The Prince replying said:—"I am deeply touched by the warm and loyal greeting which Your Highness has extended me It has been a great gratification to me to visit Bhopal and to make acquaintance of Your Highness whose devotion to the Crown and services to the Empire are so well known. In Your Highness my house and the British Empire have a friend whose loyalty is founded on the firm basis of ancient tradition and personal conviction. More than a century has passed since your ancestor Nazar Muhammad invoked the aid of the British against his foes and in return promised to help the British with his forces and co-operate in suppression of the Pindaris. No obligations were ever more faithfully discharged later. The trial of great Mutiny came to Bhopal State as an opportunity again to justify the trust reposed in it and the illustrious lady who was then at the helm of Your Highness' State rendered signal service to British Government at that time of perplexity and peril. The next great crisis in our history was the outbreak of the great war. Your Highness at once placed all the resources of your state and services of your troops and family at the disposal of the King-Emperor. This record of staunch loyalty and continuous service to Crown and Empire is one in which Your Highness and your state may take justifiable pride and it is a great privilege to me to be able to-night to offer my thanks in person to Your Highness.

I cannot close without reference to the esteem in which Your Highness is held as a wise and enlightened ruler and to the personal interest which you ever display in ensuring the wellbeing of your subjects. The decision which Your Highness has announced in your speech to-day of associating your subjects more closely with your Government is a special proof of this interest. I am convinced that this generous step will evoke the warmest gratitude in the hearts of your people. Nor can I remain silent as regards an aspect of Your Highness' work in which you stand alone and have no rival. I allude to Your Highness' services to the women of India. As the only ruler of their own sex in this vast continent Your Highness has rightly felt the claim which women of India have upon you and Your Highness' personal efforts to lead to their enlightenment, promote their welfare, and increase their happiness have been unwearying. I know the close appeal which this aspect of Your Highness' life has made to my mother, Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress."

PEASANTS' STRIKE IN KOLABA

The Secretary of the Social Service League, Bombay, writes:—

"For the last year and a half the Agri-cultivators of Pen District, Kolaba, have struck work and they refuse to cultivate the lands belonging to the *sawkars* or to have any dealings with them. The strike affects thousands of cultivators, who were for years harassed by some of the landlords, especially the Marwaries. The Collector of Kolaba offered several times to mediate between the contending parties, but he was not successful. Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay, saw the leaders of the cultivators on the 18th ultimo and enquired as to the conditions on which they were prepared to till the lands. He also saw several landlords, and from them he was able to know the conditions on which the landlords were willing to come to a compromise. He brought some influential landlords to Vasi for an informal discussion of both the parties. It was decided to invite the representatives of the landlords for a formal discussion to settle the terms of the compromise. These representatives will see the Collector and request him to mediate in the matter and to settle the terms of compromise."

MALABAR RELIEF FUND BOMBAY.

(Through the Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut.)

Sir Jamshedjee Jeejibhoy BARONET, M.L.A. President, Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, K.T., M.L.A., a Vice-President and Chairman Working Committee, Malabar Relief Fund Bombay.

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Terrible the sufferings and acute distress of thousands of families rendered destitude and homeless as a result of the Moplah rebellion]

25,000 refugees men, women, and children

at present depend upon us for protection in our 19 camps. Their number is fast growing; so the number of the camps

DAILY EXPENSES OVER Rs. 4,000.

Rupees ten Lakhs s the least amount] needed to cope [with the work of gratuitous relief alone.

Relief given all alike to Hindus, Christians, Moplahs.

Suffering Malabar cries to you for immediate HELP

Do your DUTY to your Starving Countrymen In MALABAR.

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Servants of Indian Society's Home. Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. 15th *December* 1921.

G. K. DEVADHAR, *Vice Presidents*, Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut and Hon. Joint Secretary (for General Organisation,) Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay

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THE NATIONAL ECHO.

Calcutta—Saturday, July 23, 1920 Page 4 from our own correspondents.

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NOTE:—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific Present address:—

J.P. Ray, K P Ray & Bros. Benares City

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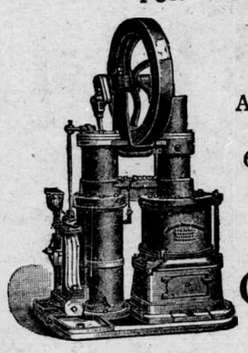

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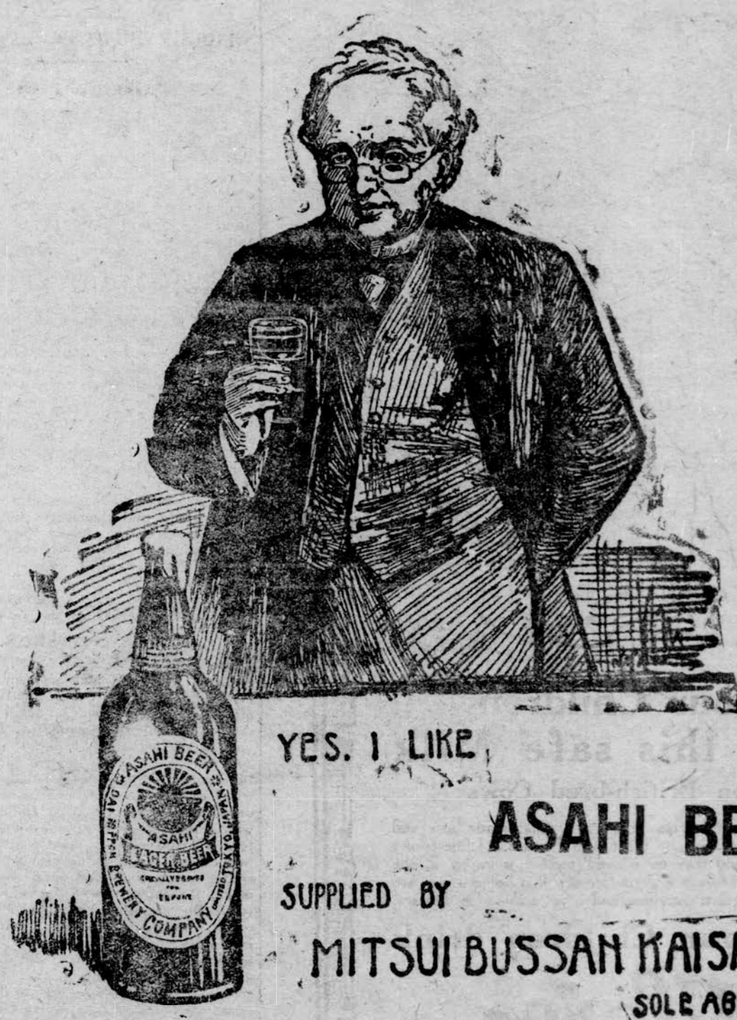

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